THE *SECOND PART* OF THE PRESENT STATE OF England.

Together with

DIVERS REFLECTIONS UPON The *Antient State* thereof.

By *EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE* Doctor of LAWS.

The ELEVENTH EDITION, Corrected, and newly Augmented.

In Magnis voluisse sat est—

LONDON,

Printed by *T. N.* For *R. Littlebury*, *R. Scott*, and *G. Wells*. And are to be Sold by *Sam. Tidmarsh*, at the *Kings Head* in *Cornhil*, 1682.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
RICHARD GRAHAM
Viſcount *PRESTON*,
IN THE
Kingdom of *SCOTLAND*;
Envoyé Extraordinary
From His MAJESTY
OF
GREAT BRITAIN
TO HIS MOST
CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.

This Eleventh EDITION
Of the Second Part of the
Preſent State of *ENGLAND*
Is Humbly Dedicated by the *AUTHOR*.

To the Reader.

IN *a former small Treatise, Intituled*, The Present State of *England*, *the Author having given a succinct Account of the* Government *in* General, *as it is* Monarchical; *and therein, of the* King, Queen, Princes, *and* Princesses *of the* Bloud; *of the* Great Officers *of the* Crown; *of the* King's, Queen's, *and* Duke *of* York's *Courts*; *of the Three States of* England, Clergy, Nobility,

bility, *and* Commons, *and of divers other Remarkables.*

In this Second Part *of the* Present State of *England, he hath endeavour'd to describe, with the like Brevity, the* Particular Government *of* England, Ecclesiastical, Civil, *and* Military: *The several Courts of* Justice, *the Offices and Officers belonging thereunto; and (for the sake of Foreigners) to exhibit a particular Description of the Famous City of* London, *of the Two Renowned Universities,* &c.

In Erecting such a Spacious and various Edifice, the Spectator, at first view, will hardly con-

conceive how much Pains was bestowed in Digging the Foundation, in raising Scaffolds, in finding, conveying, and fitting Materials, in contriving the Architecture, *in removing the Rubbish*, &c. *Other* Builders *consult only their own Brains, and the Dead, (that is, Books) whereunto access may be had at all Hours: But in this* Work, *the Living and the choicest among them, were to be advised with; whereof some were far distant, others seldom at leisure; some unwilling to Communicate their Knowledge, others not at all affable.*

However, If the READER, *reaping in Few Hours, the*

To the Reader.

Fruits of Many Months Labour, ſhall receive any Content, the Author will not only be ſatisfied for this, but encouraged for another like Enterprize.

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ANGLIÆ NOTITIA:

OR,

The Present State OF ENGLAND.

The Second part.

Of the Government of England *in particular; and First, of the Kings most Honourable Privy* COUNCIL.

THE Government of *England* in particular, is either *Ecclesiastical*, *Civil*, or *Military*, wherein the King is Supreme Governor in all Causes, and over all Persons; from him is derived all Authority and Jurisdiction. He is *quasi Intellectus Agens, Forma formarum, vel potius Mundi Anglici Deus.* And the *Primum Mobile* thereof,

from whence, all the inferior Orbs derive their Motion, is that Noble, Honourable, and Reverend Assembly, called *Concilium secretum, privatum vel Continuum Regis Concilium*, which is a Court of such Antiquity and Honour, that it may be said to be higher than the highest Court of *England*, (as the Parliament is usually called) for our Parliaments are not only much younger, but also may truly be said to be the Productions of the Kings Privy Council, as appears by the words of the Writ, for summoning of a Parliament. This is the highest Watch-Tower of the Nation, wherein the King, with all his good Sentinels, and Watchmen about him, takes a careful Survey of all his Dominions, and sometimes of all the Dominions of the World, as any of them have any Relation to his: where he consults and contrives how to protect his numberless Subjects, not only from Injuries amongst themselves, but from the wrongs and violences of all other Nations; where he doth consult and watch for the publick Good, Honor, Defence Profit and Peace of all his People.

Before the latter end of *Henry* the Third, *Quod provisum fuit per Regem & Concilium suum Privatum, sigilloque Regis confirmatum, procul dubio legis vigorem habuit*, saith *Spelman*.

The Primitive and ordinary way of Government in *England*, was by the King and his Privy Council, and all our Kings have acted much by it, determing Controversies of great importance, sometimes touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, whereof there are very many Presidents, and the Judges of *England*, in some difficult cases, were not wont to give Judgement, until they had first consulted the King or his Privy Council. Moreover, the

Lords

Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, have oft-times transmitted Matters of high moment to the King and his Privy Council, as by long Experience and Wisdom, better able to judge of, and by Secresie and Expedition, better able to transact some State-affairs, than all the Lords and Commons together.

At present, the King and his Privy-Council take Cognisance of few Matters, that may well be determined by the known Laws, and ordinary Courts of Justice, but only, as aforesaid. consult for the publick Good, Honor, Defence, Safety, and Benefit of the Realm, not medling with Matters that concern Freeholds, but matters of Appeal, and sudden Emergencies.

The Lords of the Privy-Council are, as it were, a part of the King, incorporate with him and his cares, bearing upon his Shoulders that great weight, that othewise would lye wholly upon His Majesty; wherefore of such high value and esteem they have always been, that if a Man did but strike in the House of a Privy-Counsellor, or elsewhere in His Presence, he was grievously Fined for the same; and to conspire the death of any of them, was made Felony in any of the Kings Servants, within the *Checque Roll*, and to kill one of them, was High Treason.

A Privy-Counsellor, though but a Gentleman, shall have Precedence of all Knights, Baronets, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts.

The substance of their Oath is, That they shall, according to their power and discretion, Truly, Justly, and Evenly, Counsel and Advise the King, in all matters to be Treated in His Majesties Council; that they shall keep secret the Kings Counsel, *&c.*

By force of this Oath, and the custom of the Kingdom of *England*, a Privy-Counsellor is made without any Patent or Grant, and to continue only during the Life of the King that makes him, nor so long, unless the King pleaseth.

There hath been usually a Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council; a Dignity of so high a Repute, that, by a Statute of *Henry* the Eighth, he is to take place in publick, next to the Lord High-Treasurer of *England*: his Office was to speak first to Business, to report to His Majesty the Passages and State of Businesses, transacted at Council-Table. The last Lord President before this, was the Earl of *Shaftesbury*; he that is now Lord President of the Kings Privy-Council, is *John* Earl of *Radnor*.

To His Privy-Counsellors, the King of *England* may Declare or Conceal from them whatsoever he alone judgeth fit and expedient, *qua in re* (saith the excellent Sir *Thomas Smith*) *absolutissimum est hoc Regnum Angliæ præ Venetorum Ducatu aut Lacedemoniorum Principatu.*

The King with the Advice of his Privy-Council, doth publish Proclamations, binding to the Subject, provided that they are not contrary to Statute, or Common-Law.

In cases where the Publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom, may be endangered for want of speedy redress, there the King with His Privy-Council, usually make use of an absolute Power, if need be.

The Members of this most Honourable Council, are such, as his own free Will, and meer Motion, shall please to chuse and are commonly Men of the highest rank, eminent for Estates, Wisdom, Courage, Integrity, *&c.* And because

because there are few cases of moment so temporal, but that they may some way relate to Spiritual Affairs, therefore according to the general Rules of Policy and Government, which God himself ordained amongst his chosen People the *Jews*, the Privy-Council (as well as the Great Council of Parliament) is composed of Spiritual, as well as Temporal Persons, some of the Principal Bishops of *England* have in all times been chosen by His Majesty, to be of His Privy-Council; Of whom, this which follows is the present List.

CHAP.

The Names of the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIs Highness Prince *Rupert.*
William, Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury.*
Heneage Earl of *Nottingham,* Lord High Chancellor of *England.*
John Earl of *Radnor,* Lord President
Arthur Earl of *Anglesey,* Lord Privy-Seal.
Christopher Duke of *Albemarle.*
Henry Duke of *Newcastle.*
John Duke of *Lauderdale.*
James Duke of *Ormond,* Lord Steward of His Majesties Houshold.
Charles Lord Marquiss of *Winchester*
Henry Lord Marquiss of *Worcester.*
Henry Earl of *Arlington,* Lord Chamberlain.
Aubery Earl of *Oxford*
John Earl of *Bridgewater.*
Philip Earl of *Chesterfield.*
Henry Earl of *Clarendon.*

John

John Earl of *Bath.*
George Earl of *Halifax.*
Edward Earl of *Conway*, one of his Majesties Principal Secretaries of State.
Robert Eearl of *Ailesbury.*
Thomas Lord Viscount *Falconberg.*
Laurence Lord Viscount *Hide.*
Henry Lord Bishop of *London.*
Daniel Lord *Finch.*
Sir *Francis North*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas.*
Henry Coventrey, Esq;
Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, Kt. Principal Secretary of State.
Sir *John Ernley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer.*
Sir *Robert Carr*, Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster.*
Sir *Thomas Chichely*, Kt.
Edward Seymour, Esq;
Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

These are all to wait on His Majesty, and, at Council-Board, sit in their Order, bare-headed, when His Majesty presides.

At all Debates, the lowest delivers his opinion first, that so he may be the more free, and the King last of all Declares His Judgment, and thereby determines the Matter in Debate.

The time and place of holding this Council, is wholly at the Kings pleasure, but is most commonly held in the Morning, on Wednesday and Friday out of Parliament or Term-time, and in the Afternoon, in times of Parliament or Term.

A Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of the Secretaries of State; of whose Office and Dignity, much more considerable in *England*, than in other Nations, take here this brief Account.

The Kings of *England* had antiently but one Secretary of State, until about the end of *Henry* the Eighth his Reign, it was thought fit that weighty and important Office should be discharged by two Persons, both of equal Authority, and both stiled *Principal Secretaries of State*. In those days, and some while after, they sate not at Council-Board, but having prepared their business in a room adjoyning to the Council-Chamber, they came in, and stood on either hand of the King; and nothing was debated at the Table, until the Secretaries had gone through with their Proposals. But Queen *Elizabeth* seldom coming to Council, that Method was altered, and the two Secretaries took their Places as Privy-Counsellors, which Dignity they have retained and enjoyed, ever since: and a Council is seldom or never held without the Presence of one of them at the least.

Their

Their employment being of Extraordinary Truſt and Multiplicity, renders them moſt conſiderable, both in the eyes of the King upon whom they attend every day, as occaſion requires; and of the Subject alſo, whoſe Requeſts and Deſires are for the moſt part lodged in their hands, to be preſented to the King, and always to make Diſpatches thereupon, according to His Majeſties Anſwers and Directions.

As for Forreign Affairs, the Secretaries divide all the Kingdoms and Nations, which have intercourſe of Buſineſs with the King of *England*, into two grand Provinces; whereof each Secretary taketh one to himſelf, receiving all Letters and Addreſſes from, and making all diſpatches to the ſeveral Princes and States comprehended within his own Province.

But in all Matters of home-Concern, whether, they relate to the publick, or to particular Perſons, both the Secretaries do equally and indiſtinctly receive and diſpatch whatſoever is brought to them, be it for the Church, the Militia, or private Grants, Pardons, Diſpenſations, *&c.*

They have this ſpecial Honour, that if either of them be a Baron, he taketh place, and hath the Precedence of all other perſons of the ſame Degree, though otherwiſe by their Creation, ſome of them might have right to precede him; and a Knight in like manner, if he hath no other qualification.

They have their ſeveral Lodgings appointed them in all the Kings Houſes, as well for their own Accommodation, as for their Office, and thoſe that attend upon it. They have alſo a very liberal Diet at the Kings charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it.

To shew how considerable their place is, their setled allowance from the King in Salary and Pension, is little less than two thousand pounds Sterling *per annum*, to each of them.

The Secretaries and Clerks, whom they imploy under them, are wholly at their own choice, and have no dependance upon any other Power or Persons besides themselves.

They have the custody of that Seal of the King, which is properly called the Signet: the use and application whereof, gives denomination to an Office, constantly attending the Court, called the *Signet-Office*, wherein there are four Clerks, who wait alternately by Moneths, and prepare such things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the Privy Seal or Great Seal.

The present Principal Secretaries of State are

Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, Kt. a Person of great Abilities, and successful Negotiations, particularly at *Nimeguen*, where he was His Majesties Plenipotentiary; and at his return, had this Honour and Trust conferred on him.

And the Right Honourable *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, who for his known Experience and Abilities, succeeded the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sunderland* in that Great Place of Secretary of State.

Their Chief Secretaries under them, are *John Cook*, Esq; Secretary to Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, *Francis Guyn*, Esq; Secretary to the Earl of *Conway*.

Waiting on the Privy-Council there are four Clerks in Ordinary, who wait by Moneths each one; he that comes in, is always a week before, and a week after his Moneth, to assist there.

Their

Their Office is to Read what is brought before the Council, and draw up all such Orders, as the King and Lords shall direct, and cause them to be Registred.

The Clerks of the Council are these that follow;

Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sir *Philip Lloyd*, Kt,
Sir *Thomas Doleman*, Kt.
Francis Guynn, Esq;

Two Keepers of the Council-Chamber, Fee to each 45 *l. viz.* Mr. *Benjamin Coleing*, Mr. *Nathaniel Cox*: who is also Keeper of the Records of the Council.

These, upon occasion, are sent by Warrant of the Lords of the Privy-Council, to fetch any Person, under the degree of a Baron, and to keep him prisoner in his House till further Order.

Attending on the Secretaries, are the Clerks of the *Signet*, or *Little Seal*, which is always in the custody of the Secretaries, for Sealing the Kings private Letters, and for all such Grants as pass His Majesties Hands by Bill assigned.

Of these Clerks there are four.
Sir *Philip Warwick*, Kt.
Sir *John Nicholas*, Knight of the *Bath*.
Sidney Bear, Esq;
Nicholas Morrice, Esq;

These have no Fee from the King, but only Diet, which at Pension is 200 l. yearly; their Office is in *Whitehal*, they wait by Moneth each of them three Months in a year. One of them always attends the Court, wheresoever it removes, and by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries

cretaries of State, or Lords of the Council, prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to Sign, as not being Matters of Law, are by any Warrants directed to them to prepare. In their Office, all Grants, either prepared by the Kings Learned Council at Law, or by themselves for the Kings Hand, when Signed, are returned, and there transcribed again, and that Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Sealed, and then it is called a Signet, which is directed to the Lord Privy Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy Seal upon it, which is prepared by the Clerks of that Seal, is sufficient for the payment of any Moneys out of the *Exchequer*, and for several other uses; but when the nature of the Grant requires the passing the Great Seal, then the Privy Seal is an authority to the Lord Chancellor, to pass the Great Seal, as the Signet was to the Lord Privy Seal, to affix that Seal to the Grant: but in all three Offices, *viz.* Signet, Privy Seal, and Great Seal, the Grant is transcribed. So all which passes from the King, hath these several ways of being considered before perfected.

There are also four Clerks of the Privy Seal, *viz.*

Sir *Charles Bickerstaff*, Kt.
John Matthews, Esq:
Thomas Watkins, Esq;
John Richards, Esq;

More of their Office is to be seen in *Stat.* 27. of *Henry* 8. worthy to be noted.

To this Office (in time when the Court of *Requests* is in being) belongs the Sealing of all Commissions, and other Processes out of that Court.

Moreover, depending on the Secretaries of State, is an antient Office, called the *Paper-Office*

Office, the Keeper whereof hath in his charge, all the publick Papers, Writings, Matters of State, and Council; all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Kings publick Ministers abroad, and generally all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, which are from time to time transmitted into this Office, and here remain, disposed by way of a Library, within His Majesties Palace of *Whitehal*. This considerable Officer hath a Fee of 1601. *per annum*, payable out of the *Exchequer*, and is at present that very worthy Person, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt. late one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After the Kings most Honourable Privy Council, that *Primum Mobile*, or rather that *Rester* or *Spring*, may be considered the *Great Wheels*, first moved by that *Spring*, which are the Convocation for the Ecclesiastical Government, and the Parliament for the Civil.

But for the better understanding of the Ecclesiastical Government, it will be expedient to premise somewhat of the Ecclesiastical Persons in *England*.

In

IN the Government of the Church of *England*, among the Ecclesiastical Persons Governing in the English Church, is, First the King of *England*; who is, as the Lawyers say, *Persona sacra & mixta cum Sacerdote*. The King is the Supreme Bishop of *England*; and at his Coronation, by a solemn Consecration and Unction, he becomes a Spiritual Person, Sacred and Ecclesiastical: for, as he hath put upon him *Corona Regni*, as an Emblem of his Kingship and Power in Temporals; so hath he *Stola Sacerdotii*, commonly called *Vestis Dalmatica*, as a *Levitical Ephod*, to signifie his Priesthood and Power in Spirituals. He is Supreme Governor in all Causes, and over all Persons *Ecclesiastical* as well as *Civil*; is Patron Paramount of all *Ecclesiastical* Benefices in *England*, to whom the last Appeals in *Ecclesiastical* Affairs are made, who alone hath Power to nominate persons for all Bishopricks, and chief Dignities, as Deaneries, and some Prebends in the Church, *&c.* as more at large may be seen in the First Part of the, *Present State of* England.

Next to the King in the Church-Government are the Bishops, whereof two are called *Primats Metropolitans*, or *Archbishops*; that is, Chief Bishops, the one of *Canterbury*, the other of *York*, each of which have, besides their peculiar Dioceses, a Province consisting of several Dioceses, and therein by Common-Law, a Prerogative of proving Wills, and granting Administrations, where the person dying had *bona notabilia*, that is, above 5 *l.* in divers *Dioceses* or *Jurisdictions*. Also by Grants of several Kings, they have each one certain Privilidges, Liberties and Immunities in their own States.

Under

Under these two Archbishops are Twenty six Bishopricks, whereof Twenty two are reckoned in the Province of *Canterbury*, and Four in the Province of *York*; So that there are besides the two Archbishops, Twenty four Bishops, all which have the Title of Lords by reason of their Baronies annext to their Bishopricks, and have Precedence over all other Barons both in Parliament and in other Assemblies: amongst these presides always the Bishop of *London*, who by antient Right is accounted Dean of the *Episcopal Colledge* of that Province, and by virtue thereof, is to signifie the pleasure of his Metropolitan, to all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his *Mandate*, to disperse his *Missives* on all emergency of Affairs, to preside in Convocations of Provincial *Synods*, during the necessary absence of the *Metropolitan*. Next to *London*, in *Parliament*, precedes *Durham*, and then *Winchester*: all the rest of the Bishops take place according to the Seniority of their Consecrations.

The Function of an *English Bishop* consists in what he may act, either by his *Episcopal Order*, or by his *Episcopal Jurisdiction*.

By his *Episcopal Order* he may Ordain *Deacons* and *Priests*, he may Dedicate Churches and Burying-places, may administer the Rites and Ceremony of Confirmation, without whom none of these may be done.

The *Jurisdiction* of a Bishop is either *Ordinary* or *Delegated*; the *Ordinary* is what by the Law of the Land belongs to each Bishop, in his own Diocess; the *Delegated*, is what the King is pleased to confer upon him, not as a Bishop, but as he is a Subject, and a considerable Member of the Kingdom: For all Clergymen

men are in *England* (as anciently among Gods own People the *Jews*, and amongst the Primitive *Christians*, so soon as they were under Christian Emperors) judged fit to enjoy divers Temporal Honours and Employments: as,

First, To be in the Commission of the Peace, for who so proper to make and keep Peace as they, whose constant duty it is to preach Peace? Who so fit as they, whose main business and study is to reconcile those that are at variance? And therefore since His Majesties happy Restauration, as well as before, divers grave discreet Divines have been made Justices of Peace, and thereby not only the poor Clergy-men have been protected from the oppression of their causeless Enemies, but many differences have been composed without any Law-Suit, in a more Christian and less expensive way.

Secondly to be of his Majesties Privy-Council, where frequently Cases of Conscience may arise, relating to State-Matters, that will admit neither of delay, nor publication: And therefore after the pattern of that excellent Christian Emperor *Constantine* the Great, our good Kings, both before and since the Reformation, have always admitted some Spiritual Persons to their Council-Tables, and Closet-Debates.

Thirdly, to be employed in Publick Treaties and Negotiations of Peace, and this both the Antient and Modern Practice will justifie, that none have been more frequently and successfully used in such Messages, than the Ambassadors of Christ.

Fourthly, to enjoy some of the Great Offices of the Crown, as to be *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Treasurer*, &c And it hath been observed,

that

that in the late Reign, when the Bishoy of *London* was *Lord Treasurer*, that Office was executed with as much diligence, faithfulness dexterity, and content to the Subject, as well as to King, as ever it had been by his Lay-Predecessors.

In the ordinary Jurisdiction of a Bishop, as a Bishop may be considered, either the *Jurisdiction* it self, or what is instated in him by the Law of the Land, for the better execution of that *Jurisdiction*.

The *Jurisdiction* it self is established partly by Statute-Law, as to Licence Physitians, Surgeons, and School-Masters, to unite and consolidate small Parishes, to assist the Civil Magistrates in execution of some Statutes concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, to compel the payment of Tenths and Subsidies due from the Clergy to the Kin.

Partly by Common-Law, as upon the Kings Writ to certifie the Judges touching legitimate and illegitimate Births and Marriages; to require upon the Kings Writ the burning of an obstinate Heretick, but this last hath been lately repealed; also to require the Kings Writ for imprisoning the Body of one that obstinately stands Excommunicated Forty days.

And partly by Common and Ecclesiastical Law together, as to cause Wills of the Deceased to be proved, to grant Administration of Goods of such as dye intestate, to give order for the gathering and preserving of perishable Goods, where none is willing to administer, to cause account to be given of Administrations, to collate Benefices, to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentations of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices,

Benefices, for the use of the Successors to defend the Franchises and Liberties of the Church, to visit their particular Dioceses once in three years; and therein to inquire of the Manners, Carriages, Delinquencies, &c. of Ministers, of Church-Wardens, of the rest of the Parishioners, and amongst them, especially of those that profess themselves Physitians, Surgeons, School-Masters Midwives; of Wardens of Hospitals, how they perform their several Duties and Trusts; also of all other professing Christianity, and offending either against Piety, as by Blasphemy, Idolatry, Superstition, Perjury, Heresie, Errors against the Thirty nine Articles, Schism, Conventicles, absence from Divine Service, unlawful abstinence from the Sacraments; or else offending against Justice, as the delaying of the Legacies given to the Poor, or Pious Uses, Dilapidations of Buildings, or Goods belonging to the Church; taking the Usury beyond the rate allowed by Statute, Simony, Perjury, &c. or by offending against Sobriety, as Drunkenness, Incest, Adultery, Fornication, filthy Speech, tempting of any ones Chastity, Clandestine Marriages, as for want of thrice publishing the Banes, the want of Parents consent, the want of Witnesses, which must be above two, or Marrying in a private place, in an undue time, before eight in the Morning, and after Twelve of the clock in the day.

Now, for the better executing of this *Jurisdiction*, the Law of *England* hath furnished the Bishops with a power of *Ecclesiastical Censures*, whereof some may be inflicted both upon Lay-men and Church-men, as Suspension from entring into the Church, or else from receiving the Sacrament, or greater Excommunications,

tions, &c. Others may be inflicted only upon Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, as Sequeſtration of their Eccleſiaſtical Profits, Suſpenſions, ſometimes *ab Officio*, ſometimes *a Beneficio*, *Deprivation*, and *Depoſition*, which is ſometimes verbal, by ſentence pronounced againſt them; and ſometimes real, by Degradation. Here note, That of all theſe Cenſures, Excommunication is never to be inflicted but only for Contumacy; as when a perſon being duly ſummoned, will not appear: or appearing, will not obey the Orders of the Biſhop.

The Solemn manner of making a Biſhop in England *is as followeth.*

When any Biſhops *See* becomes vacant, the *Dean* and *Chapter* of that *Cathedral* giving notice thereof to the King, who is Patron of all the Biſhopricks in *England*, and humbly Requeſting, that His Majeſty will give leave for them to chooſe another; the King hereupon grants to the Dean His *Conge d' Eſlire*, which in *French* (wherein it was antiently penned) ſignifies leave to elect; then the Dean ſummons a Chapter or Aſſembly of the Prebendaries, who either elect the perſon recommended by His Majeſties Letters, or ſhew cauſe to the contrary. Next, the Election is certified to the party Elected, who doth modeſtly refuſe it the firſt and ſecond time; and if he refuſe it a third time, then that being certified to His Majeſty, another is recommended; when the Election is accepted by the party, it is certified to the King, and the Archbiſhop of that Province, whereupon the King gives his Royal Aſſent under the Great Seal of *England*; which is exhibited to the Archbiſhop of that Province

vince, with command to confirm and consecrate him; hereunto the Archbishop subscribes *fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Archiepiscopal Seal to his Vicar-General, to perform all the Acts required for perfecting his Confirmation.

The Vicar-General then in the Name of the Archbishop, sends forth a Citation, summoning all Opposers of the said Election or Person Elected, to appear at a certain time and place especially assigned to make their Objections. This done by an Officer of the Arches, usually at *Bow-Church* in *Cheapside*, *London*, by Proclamation three times, and then affixing the said Citation on the Church-door, for all people to read, the said Officer returns an authentick Certificate thereof to the Archbishop and Vicar-General. At the day and place assigned for the appearance of the Opposers, the Vicar-General Sits, then the Proctor for the said Dean and Chapter, exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop; which read and accepted by the Vicar-General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, and then presents the Elected Bishop, and returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be publickly called three times, which being done accordingly, he accuseth their Contumacy, and for penalty thereof, desires that the business may proceed, which the Vicar-General in a Schedule by him Read and Subscribed doth order. Next the Proctor giving a Summary Petition, wherein is deduced the whole Process of Election and Consent, desires a time to be assigned to prove it, which the Vicar-General admits and decrees. After which, the Proctor exhibits the Royal Assent, with the

Elected

Elected Bishops Assent, and the Certificate to the Archbishop, and desires a term presently to be assigned to hear final Sentence, which the Vicar-General decrees. Then the Proctor desires that all Opposers should again be called, which being thrice publicly done, and none appearing, nor opposing, they are pronounced contumacious, and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, by a Schedule read and subscribed by the said Vicar-General. Then the Elect Person takes the Oath of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience.

Next the Judge of the Arches Reads and Subscribes the Sentence; after which, usually there is an entertainment made for the Officers and others there present, which being once done at the Sign of the *Nags-head* in *Cheapside*, near the said *Bow-Church*, gave occasion to our Adversaries of the *Romish Church*, to affirm that Fable, that there our first Bishops, after the Reformation, were Consecrated.

When a Bishop is Elected, and the Election confirmed, he may give Institution, and do his ordinary Jurisdiction; and may Sit in Parliament, as Lord thereof, according to Sir *Edward Cook*, 4 *Instit. p.* 47.

After the Confirmation, then according to the Kings Mandate, is the Solemn Consecration of the Elected Bishop, which is done by the Archbishop, with the assistance of two other Bishops in manner following.

Upon some *Sunday* or Holiday, after Morning Service, the Arch-Bishop beginneth the Communion-Service; after a certain Prayer appointed for this occasion, one of the Bishops there present readeth the Epistle, 1 *Tim.* 3. another readeth the Gospel, *John* 21. Then after the *Nicene* Creed and some Sermon, the

Elected

Elected Bishop vested with his Rochet or Linnen Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or some other Bishop Commissioned by him, sitting in his Chair, who demands the Kings Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read; then the Elect Bishop takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop, and after divers Prayers, and several Interrogatories put to the Bishop, and his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him, and after more Prayers, the Elect Bishop kneeleth down, and the Archbishop and Bishops there present, lay their hands on his Head, and by a certain pious grave form of words, they Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop doth deliver to the Bishop Elect a Bible, with another Set Form of words, and so all proceed to the Communion-Service, and having received the Sacrament, and the Blessing, they repair from Church to Dinner, which is at the charge of the Bishop Elect, and is usually very splendid and magnificent, the greatest of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy-Counsellors. *&c.* honouring it with their Presence, the Expences hereof, with Fees of Consecration, amounting ordinarily to six or seven hundred pounds,

This Form and Manner of Consecrating Bishops, is according to the Rule laid down in the fourth Council of *Carthage*, about the year 470, generally received in all the Provinces of the Western Church.

Note, That by our Order of Consecrating Bishops, it is evident, Bishops are lookt upon as a distinct Order of themselves, and not only as a different degree from the rest of the Presbyters, as some would have it.

Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop

ſhop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to Inſtal the Biſhop Elected, Confirmed and Conſecrated; which Inſtalment is almoſt on the ſame manner in all Cathedrals, and is uſually thus.

Upon any day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the preſence of a publick Notary, the Biſhop Elect, or his Proxy, which is uſual, is introduced into the Cathedral Church by the Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, by whom all the Biſhops of that Province are Inſtalled, (or elſe by his Proxy ſometimes) and Firſt he declares his aſſent to the Kings Supremacy, and Swears, that unleſs he be otherwiſe diſpenſed with, he will be Reſident according to the Cuſtom of that Cathedral, and obſerve the Cuſtoms of the ſaid Church, and cauſe others to obſerve the ſame. Then the Archdeacon with the Petty Canons and Officers of the Church, accompany the Biſhops up to the Quire, and there place him in the Seat prepared for the Biſhops, between the Altar and the right ſide of the Quire, and then the Archdeacon pronounces theſe words in *Latine*, *Ego authoritate mihi commiſſa induco & inthronizo Reverendum, in Chriſto Patrem Dominum* N. N. *Epiſcopum, & Dominus Cuſtodiat ſuum introitum & exitum ex hoc nunc & in Seculum*, &c. Then the Subdean and the Petty Canons ſing the *Te Deum*; mean while the Biſhop is again conducted from his own place to the Deans Seat, and there, in token of taking real poſſeſſion, he ſtands, till *Te Deum* is ended, together with other Prayers, the Arcedeacon reading ſome Verſicles, as, *O Lord, Save this thy Servant* N. *our Biſhop*, (the people anſwering) *And ſend him health from thy Holy place*, &c. Then the Archdeacon reads a ſhort Collect for the Biſhop by Name: After Prayers, the Biſhop

shop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat; the then Arch-Deacon, and all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before the Bishop, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him: Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Arch-Deacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole matter of Fact in this Affair.

Then the said Bishop is introduced into the Kings Presence, to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony, by kneeling down, and putting his Hands between the Hands of the King, sitting in a Chair of State, and by taking of a Solemn Oath, to be true and faithful to His Majesty, and that he holds his Temporalities of Him.

Lastly, The new Bishop compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first-years Profits to be paid to the King, within two years, or more if the King please.

The Translation of a Bishop from one Bishoprick to another, differs only in this, from the manner of making a Bishop, that there is no Consecration.

The Translation of a Bishop to be Archbishop, differs only in the Commission, which is directed by His Majesty to four or more Bishops to confirm him. Note, That the difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, is, That the Archbishop, with other Bishops, doth Consecrate a Bishop, as a Bishop with other Priests doth Ordain a Priest: The Archbishop visits the whole Province, the Bishop only his Dioceſs; the Archbishop can Convocate a Provincial Synod, the Bishop only a Diocesan Synod: The Archbishop is Ordinary to, and hath Canonical Authority over all the Bishops of his Province; and as the Bishop

ſhop hath over all the Prieſts of his Dioceſs.

Several Biſhops of *England* having Dioceſſes of a large extent, it was provided by *Stat. 26. Hen.* 8. that they ſhould have a Power to nominate ſome to the King to be, with his approbation, Suffragan, or Subſidiary Biſhops, whereof ſee more in the Firſt Part of the *Preſent State of* England. Of theſe there are none at preſent in the Church of *England*, but the next to the Biſhops, are now the Deans of Cathedral Churches.

Dean and Chapter.

Anciently Biſhops did not ordinarily tranſact matters of moment, *ſine conſilio Presbyterorum principalium*, who were then called *Senatores Eccleſiæ*, and Colleagues of the Biſhops, repreſented in ſome ſort by our Cathedrals; whereof the Dean and ſome of the Prebends are upon the Biſhops ſummons, to aſſiſt him in Ordinations; in Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, in condemnation of obſtinate Hereticks, in the great Excommunications, and in ſuch like weighty Affairs of the Church. Upon the Kings Writ of *Conge d' eſlire* (as beforementioned) the Dean and Prebendaries are to elect the Biſhop of that Dioceſs. Cathedral and Collegiate-Churches are, as it were Seminaries or Seed-Plots, whereout from time to time may be choſen fit perſons to govern the Church, for having left the Countrey and living here in a Society together, they learn experience, they read Men, they, by little and little, put off the familiarity of the inferior Countrey Clergy, and thereby render themſelves more fit to be ſet over them in Government. The Dean and Prebendaries, during their required Reſidence in their Cathedral or Collegiate Churches, are to keep Hoſpitality.

upon all Festivals to read Divinity in their turns, which is now turned to Sermons, or sett Speeches in the Pulpit, at due time to administer the Lords Supper; to frequent the publick Divine Service; to instruct the Countrey Clergy, and direct them how, and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors: In a word, as they excel others in Dignity, and are therefore stiled Prelates so by their more eminent Piety and Charity, they are to be examples and patterns to the inferior Clergy.

In every Cathedral or Bishops See there is a Dean, and divers Prebendaries, or Canons, whose number is uncertain.

Deans of the old Foundations, founded before the suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops, the King first sending forth his *Conge d'eslire* to the Chapter, they electing, and the King granting his Royal Assent, the Bishop confirms him, and gives his Mandate to Install him.

Deans of the new Foundations (upon suppression of Abbeys or Priories transformed by *Hen.* 8. into Dean and Chapter) are by a shorter course installed by virtue of the Kings Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

Among the Canons or Prebendaries in the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, having *Prebendum sedile in choro & jus suffragii in Capitulo*; others are *Canonici in Verbâ* (as they are called) having right to the next Prebend that shall become void, and having already a Stall in the Quire, but no Vote in the Chapter.

A Prebend is properly the portion which every Prebendary of a Collegiate or Cathe-

dral

dral Church receiveth in the right of his place for his maintainance, *quasi pars vel portio prebendæ.*

Next in the Government of the *English* Church may be reckon'd Archdeacons, whereof there are 60 in all *England*: Their Office is to visit two years in three, and to enquire of Reparations, and Moveables belonging to Churches, to reform abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty affairs before the Bishop of the Diocess; and therefore he is called, *Alter Episcopi oculus*, (the other being the Dean, as he is mentioned in the First Part of the *Present State*,) Moreover, the Office of an Archdeacon is upon the Bishops Mandate to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them possession of all the Profits belonging thereto. *Archdeacons.*

Many Archdeacons have by *Prescription* their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have; whereof more hereafter.

After Archdeacons are the *Archipresbyteri*, or Rural Deans, so called perhaps at first for his oversight of some ten Parish Priests; their Office is now upon Orders to Convocate the Clergy, to signifie to them, sometimes by Letters, the Bishops pleasure, and to give Induction for the Archdeacon living afar off. *Rural Deans.*

Next are to be considered the Priests of every particular Parish, who are commonly called the Rectors, unless the Predial Tythes are Impropriated, and then they are stiled Vicars, *quasi vice fungentes Rectorum.* Their Office is to take care of all their Parishioners Souls, and like good Shepherds, to handle every particular Sheep apart; to Catechise the ignorant, reduce the straying, confirm the wavering, convince the obstinate, reprehend the wicked, con- *Parish Priests or Rectors.*

fute Schismaticks, reconcile differences among Neighbors, to exercise the power of binding and loosing of Souls, as occasion shall offer, to read duly Divine Service, to administer the holy Sacraments, to visit the Sick, to Marry, to Bury, to render publick Thanks after Child-bearing, to keep a Register of all Marriages, Christnings and Burials that shall happen within the Parish, to read Divine Service or Homiles appointed by Authority (and if the Bishop thinks fit) to read or speak by Heart their own Conceptions in the Pulpit.

Lastly, Deacons, whose Office is to take care of the Poor, Baptize, Read in the Church, assist the Priest at the Lords Supper, by giving the Cup only.

After this brief Account of Ecclesiastical Persons, somewhat may here, not unfitly, be added, touching those Persons, who, though not in Holy Orders, yet have a peculiar Relation to the Church, and are *quasi semi-Ecclesiastici*, as, first, Patrons of Churches, who, by first Building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage, whose Office and Duty is to propose a fit Clerk (when the Church is void) to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically instituted, and to protect the said Church, as far as he can, from all wrong; and in case his Clerk prove unfit for the place, to give notice to the Bishop.

But the several inconveniencies of this right of Pretension, hath been of late years so great, that it is to be wished that all the Advowsons in *England*, not now in the Crown, were, by some publick Tax purchased and so

led for ever in the Crown, that ſo all Parſons and Vicars (as well as Biſhops, Deans, and Prebendaries) may have their dependence upon the Kings bounty only, (as all the Clergy in ſome Reformed Churches now have) and not upon any mean, covetous, illiterate, factious, heterodox, ſimoniacal, or ſacrilegious Patron: by which one means, all the *Engliſh* Clergy muſt ſoon become Loyal Orthodox, and Unanimous.

Note, that although the gift of the higher Dignities in the Church of *England*, as Biſhopricks and Deaneries are only in the King, in whom is alſo the Donation of moſt Prebends and Canonicates, and very many great, and ſome ſmaller Parſonages, which are under the viſitation of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops, yet there are ſome Donatives and Free Chappels which are ſubject to the Viſitation only of the Lord Chancellor, and wholly exempted from the juriſdiction of any Biſhop.

Next are the *Oeconomi, vel Eccleſiæ Guardiani*, the Churchwardens, whoſe Office is to ſee, that the Church be in good repair, fitly adorned, and nothing wanting for Divine Service, Sacrament, and Sermons: that the Church-yard be ſufficiently bounded or Incloſed; that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe Land, and if any thing belonging to the Church be detained, to ſue for the ſame; to obſerve that all Pariſhioners come daily to Divine Service, to require the penalty for abſence, to enquire after, to admoniſh, and to preſent to the Biſhop ſcandalous Livers, to collect the Charity of Pariſhioners for the poor Strangers, to Declare and to execute the Orders of the Biſhop, to ſee that none preſume to vent his own Conceptions in the Pulpit, unleſs he hath a ſpecial Licence ſo

to do. The Church-wardens are elected every *Easter* week, usually by the Parson and Parishioners, if they so agree; if not, then one by the Parson, and the other by the Parishioners.

There are also in greater Parishes joyned with the Churchwardens, *Testes Synodales*, antiently called Synods-men, now corruplty called Sides-men, who are to assist the Church-wardens, in inquiries into the Lives of inordinate Livers, and in presenting Men at Visitations.

Lastly, the Sacristian, corruptly the Sexton or Clarke, who is ordinarily to be chosen by the Parson only: he ought to be Twenty years old or above, of good life, that can Read, Write, and Sing: his Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Churchwardens.

In the Church of *England*, there are, as in the antient Primitive times, three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. None may be admitted Deacons before the age of 23 years, unless he hath a Dispensation to be admitted younger, None may be made a Priest till he be compleatly 24 years old: None may be admitted a Bishop till he be full 30 years old.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is four times the year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember or Fasting weeks, first introduc'd by the Holy Martyr *Calixtus*, Bishop of *Rome*, about the year of our Lord 220. that so all the Nation may at once, in their joynt Prayers to God, recommend them that are to receive Ordination, which is performed by a Bishop in a solemn grave devout manner, thus for Deacons. After Morning Prayer there is a Sermon, declaring the Duty and Office of Deacons and Priests: then they being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he

hath

hath made due inquiry of them, and then asks the People, if they know any notable impediment or crime in any one of them: after follow certain godly Prayers, then a Collect, Epistle, and Gospel: but before the Gospel, the Oath of Supremacy is Administred to every one of them, and the Bishop putteth divers godly questions to them, which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them severally, doth Ordain them Deacons; then delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them authority to read the same in the Church: Then one of them appointed by the Bishop, reads the Gospel, and then all with the Bishop proceed to the Communion, and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Ordination of Priests is partly in the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them, and that ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers, for doing of which, there is a competent time of general silence: Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meeter to be sung; then after another Prayer, they all kneeling the Bishop with one or two of the grave Priests there present, layeth his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and gives them Ordination in a grave set Form of Words, different both from that of Bishops, and that of Deacons; the rest as in the Ordaining of Deacons.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of England, *and first of the Convocation.*

FOr the Church Legislative Power, or the making of Ecclesiastical Laws, and consulting for the more weighty Affairs of the Church, the King, by the Advice of his Privy Council, usually convokes a National Synod, commonly called the Convocation, which is summoned in manner following.

The King directeth his Writ to the Archbishop of each Province, for summoning all Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, according to their best discretion and judgment, assigning them the time and place in the said Writ; whereupon the Archbishop of *Canterbury* directs his Letters to the Bishop of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, first citing himself peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and all the Clergy of his Province to that place, and at the day prefixt in the Writ, but directeth withal, that one Proctor sent for each Cathedral and Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the inferior Clergy of each Diocess may suffice. The Bishop of *London* accordingly directs his Letters to the Bishops of every Diocess of the Province, citing them in like manner to appear, and to admonish the Deans and Archdeacons to appear personally and the Cathedrals, Collegiate Churches, and inferior Clergy of the Diocess, to send their Proctors

Proctors to the place; and at the day appointed, to certifie also to the Archbishop, the names of all so summoned by them.

The place where the Convocation of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* hath usually been held, was *St. Pauls* Church in *London*, but of latter times of *St. Peters* in *Westminster*, in the Chappel of *Henry* the 7th. where there is, (as in Parliament) a Higher and a Lower House, or a House of Lords Spiritual, and a House of Commons Spiritual.

The higher House of Convocation in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Archbishop is President, sitting in a Chair at the upper end of a great Table; and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes, and Hoods, the Archbishops Hood Furred with Ermin, the Bishops with Minever.

The Lower House consists of all the Deans, Archdeacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of each Diocess, in all, 166 Persons, *viz.* 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Archdeacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first day, both Houses being assembled, the Higher chooseth a Bishop for their Prolocutor, and the Lower being required by the Higher, choose them a Prolocutor, or Speaker; which done, they present him to the Upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech in *Latine*, and then the Elect person makes another Speech in *Latine*. Lastly, the Archbishop Answers in *Latine*, and in the name of all the Lords, approves of the Person.

Both Houses debate and transact only such Matters, as His Majesty by Commission expresly alloweth.

In the Upper-House things are first proposed, and then communicated to the Lower-House.

The Major Vote in each House prevails.

Out of Parliament-time they usually Assemble every day about Nine of the clock, and first the junior Bishop says Prayers in *Latine*, beginning with the *Litany*, and then for the King, *&c.* And in the Lower-House the Prolocutor says Prayers.

In Convocation are debated only Matters concerning Religion and the Church, and sometime of giving His Majesty assistance in Money; for as the Laity cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, so the Clergy cannot be taxed without their own consent, signified by their Representatives in Convocation

The Clergy in Convocation might antiently, without asking the Royal Assent, and now may with the Royal Assent, make Canons touching matters of Religion, to bind, not only themselves, but all the Laity, without consent, or ratification of the Lords and Commons in Parliament.

Till the late Rebellion, the Parliament did not at all meddle in the making Canons, or in matters Doctrinal, or in Translation of Scriptures, or Annotations thereon, only by their Civil Sanctions (when they were thereto required) did confirm the Results and Consultations of the Clergy, that so the people might be the more easily induced to obey the Ordinances of their Spiritual Governors.

The Clergy of *England* had antiently their Repre-

Repreſentatives in the Lower Houſe of Parliament, as appears by that antient Record ſo prized, by the late Lord *Coke*; and as the Upper Houſe had, and ſtill hath Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal; ſo in the Lower Houſe there were always Commons Spiritual as well as Temporal; for that Record ſaith expreſly, that the Commons in Parliament conſiſt of three Degrees or kinds; Firſt, *Ex Procuratoribus Cleri*; Secondly, *Miltibus Comitatuum*; Thirdly, *Ex Burgenſibus*. And the Words of the Writ directed now to the *Procuratores Cleri*, ſeem to give them the very ſame right to ſit in that Houſe, as the Words of the Writ to the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, do give to them.

All the Members of both Houſes of Convocation have the ſame Priviledges for themſelves and Menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have, and that by Statute.

The Archbiſhop of *York* at the ſame time holds at *York* a Convocation of all his Province in like manner, and by conſtant correſpondence doth debate and conclude of the ſame Matters as are debated and concluded by the Provincial Synod of *Canterbury*.

Now for the Executive Power in Church-matters throughout the Kingdom of *England*, there have been provided divers excellent Courts, whereof the higheſt for Criminal Cauſes was the High-Commiſſion Court; for Juriſdiction whereof, it was enacted *Primo Elizabethæ*, that Her Majeſty and Succeſſors ſhould have Power by Letters Patents, under the Great Seal, to nominate Commiſſioners to exerciſe Juriſdiction throughout the whole Realm; to Viſit, Reform, and correct all Errors, Hereſies, Schiſms, Abuſes, and Delinquencies,

ces, that may, by an Ecclesiastical Power, be corrected or reformed.

This Court consisted of the Highest Persons of *England* in the Church and State, and was the Principal Bulwark and Preservative of the Church of *England*, against the practises and assaults of all her Adversaries, whether Romanists, Puritan, or Atheist; yet, for some pretended abuses, the use thereof was taken away in the late seditious long Parliament; whereupon followed a deluge of Errors in Religion, Apostacy, Atheism, Blasphemy, Sacriledge, Incest, Adultery, impious Libels, Schisms, Conventicles, *&c.* all which so overwhelmed the manners of *Englishmen*, and occasioned at length so many professed Atheists, that until the re-establishment of this, or the like Court, there cannot a Reformation be easily hoped for.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the Court of Delegates, for the Jurisdiction whereof it was provided, 25 *H.8.* That it shall be lawful for any Subject of *England*, in case of defect of *Justice* in the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to appeal to the Kings Majesty in his Court of *Chancery*, and that upon such Appeal, a Commission under the Great Seal shall be directed to certain Persons, particularly designed for that business; so that from the highest Court of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, there lies an Appeal to this Court of Delegates, and beyond this to none other.

Next to the Court of Delegates, are the Courts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, where any Ecclesiastical Suits between any persons within his Province may (waving all inferior Courts) be decided; amongst them the highest

Court

Court is the Court of Arches, ſo called from the Arched Church and Tower of *St. Maries* in *Cheapſide, London*, where this Court is wont to be held, the Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, having Juriſdiction over a Deanry, conſiſting of 13 Pariſhes within *London*, exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *London*. Hither are directed all Appeals in Eccleſiaſtical Matters within the Province of *Canterbury*. To this Court belongs divers Advocates, all Doctors of the Civil Law, two Regiſters, and ten Proctors: the Dean at preſent is Sir *Robert Wiſeman*, Knight.

In the next place the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* hath his Court of Audience kept within the Archbiſhops Palace, and medleth not with any difference between parties, concerning Elections and Conſecration of Biſhops, Admiſſion and Conſtitution of Benefices, diſpenſing with Banes of Matrimony, *&c.*

The next Court is called the Prerogative Court, which judgeth of Eſtates fallen by Will, or by Inteſtates, ſo called, becauſe the Archbiſhop *jure Prerogativæ ſuæ* hath this Power throughout his whole Province, where the Party at the time of death had 5 *l.* or above, in ſeveral Dioceſſes, and theſe two Courts hath alſo the Archbiſhop of *York*.

Laſtly, the Court of *Peculiars*, which dealeth in certain Pariſhes, lying in ſeveral Dioceſſes, which Pariſhes are exempt from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhops of thoſe Dioceſſes, and are peculiarly belonging to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in whoſe Province there are 57 ſuch Peculiars.

Beſides theſe Courts ſerving for the whole Province, every Biſhop hath his Court held in the Cathedral of his Dioceſs, over which he

hath

hath a Chancellor termed antiently *Ecclesiec-dicus & Episcopi Ecdicus*, the Church-Lawyer, who being skill'd in the Civil and Canon-Law, sits there as a Judge; and if his Diocess be large, he hath in some more remote place a Commissary, whose Authority is only in some certain place of the Diocess, and some certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission, and these are called Consistory Courts.

Moreover, every Archdeacon hath his Court and Jurisdiction, where smaller differences arising within his limits are pleaded. Also the Dean and Chapter hath a Court, and take cognizance of Causes happening in places belonging to the Cathedral.

Lastly, There are certain peculiar Jurisdictions belonging to some certain Parishes, the Inhabitants thereof are exempt sometimes from the Archdeacons Jurisdiction, and sometimes from the Bishops Jurisdiction.

Causes belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are, Blasphemy, Apostasie from Christianity, Heresies, Schisms, Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general bastardy, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Simony, Incests, Fornications, Adulteries, Solicitations of Chastity, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Pennance, *&c.* the cognizance whereof belongs not to the Common-Law of *England*.

The Laws and Constitutions whereby the Ecclesiastical Government doth stand, and the Church of *England* is governed, are first general Canons made by general Councils; also the

Arbitria

Arbitria ſanctorum Patrum, the opinion of Fathers, the grave Decrees of ſeveral holy Biſhops of *Rome*, which the Kings of *England* from time to time have admitted.

Next our own Conſtitutions made antiently in ſeveral Provincial Synods, either by the Legats, *Otho* and *Othobon*, ſent from *Rome*; or by ſeveral Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*; all which are by 25 *H.* 8, of force in *England*, ſo far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, or the Kings Prerogative. Then the Canons made in Convocations of latter times, as *Primo Jacobi*, and confirmed by his Royal Au- Authority. Alſo in ſome Statutes enacted by Parliament touching Eccleſiaſtical Affairs; And laſtly, divers Cuſtoms not written, but yet in uſe beyond the memory of Man: and where theſe fail, the Civil Law takes place.

The manner of Trials by theſe Laws and Cuſtoms, are different from the Trials at Common-Law, and are briefly thus. Firſt goes forth a Citation, then a Bill and Anſwer, then by Proofs, Witneſſes, and Preſumptions, the Matter is argued *pro* and *con*, and the *Canon* and *Civil Laws* quoted, then without any Jury the Definitive Sentence of the Judge paſſeth, and upon that Execution. And this is the manner of trying Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Cauſes; but Eccleſiaſtical Criminal Cauſes are tryed by way of Accuſation, Denunciation, or Inquiſition. The Firſt, when ſome one takes upon him to prove the Crime: The Second, when the Churchwardens preſent, and are not bound to prove, becauſe it is preſumed they do it without any Malice, and that the Crime is notorious. Laſtly, By Inquiſition, when by reaſon of Common Fame, inquiry is made by the Biſhop,

&c.

ex officio suo, by calling some of their neighborhood to their Oaths, or the Party accused to his Oath *ex Officio*, so called, because the Ecclesiastical Judge doth it, *ex officio suo*, which is very antient, and was usual among the *Jews*; so *Joshua* to *Acan*, *Fili mi tribue gloriam*, &c. So God himself to *Adam*, upon his first transgression; and likewise after to *Sodom*; but by the prevailing Faction in the long Parliament, this Power was extorted from the Church, the want whereof, is one main cause, of the great Libertinism, and debauchery of the Nation.

Now the punishments inflicted by these Spiritual, or Ecclesiastical Courts, according to these Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Laws, proceed in this manner. First, the party delinquent is admonished; next, goes forth *Minor Excommunicatio*, whereby he is Excommunicated, or excluded from the Church; or if not from the Church, yet from the Communion of the Lords Supper, is disenabled to be Plaintiff in a Law-Suit, &c. and this commonly for stubborness shewed, by not appearing in the Ecclesiastical Court upon Summons, or not obeying the Orders of the Court, which, though in smallest Matters, yet may be a very great crime, for, *Res præcepta quo facilior est observatu eo præcepti violatio est gravior cum sit magis spontanea*, as *St. Austin* observes of the first Sin of *Adam*; *Any Command, by how much the easier it may be observed, by so much the more grievous is the breach thereof, because it is the more voluntary*; besides, in contempts, it is not so much the violation of the Law, as of the Authority, which ought to be resented. And herein the Church of *England* proceedeth no otherwise, than the State of *England*; for so odious

odious, in the eye of the Chmmon-Law of *England*, is the contempt thereof, that not only for Felonies, but even in an Action of the Case, in an Action of a small Debt, Account, or Detinue, if a Man will not appear and submit himself to a Tryal at Law, a Process of Outlawry is grounded against him, and he being once Outlawed, he is out of the protection of the Law. *Caput gerit lupinum*, saith *Bracton*, an Outlawed person was antiently look'd upon as a Wolf, lawfully to be killed by any Man that should meet him, as most just, that he who contemned the Law, and therein the King, should not have benefit by the Law, nor protection from the King, and at this day he is to loose all his Goods and Chattels. The Reader will easily pardon this Digression, when he considers the general cry against Excommunication at this day.

This power of lesser Excommunication, the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest with the Chancellor.

Excommunicatio major, is not only an exclusion from the company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Affairs, and this commonly for Heresie, Schism, Perjury, Incest, and such grievous Crimes; and that it may be done with the more solemnity and terror, it is to be pronounced by the Bishop himself in his proper person; and being so Excommunicated, a Man cannot, in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court, be Plaintiff or Witness. And in case any man be so stubborn, as to continue 40 days Excommunicated, the Kings Writ, *de Excommunicato capiendo*, is granted forth of the *Chancery* against him; whereupon

on he is cast into prison, without Bail, there to lye, till he hath satisfied for his offence.

Next, there is *Anathematismus*, to be inflicted only upon an obstinate Heretick, whereby he is declared, a publick Enemy of God, and rejected and cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation: and this to be done by the Bishop also, in his own person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Lastly, there is *Interdictum*, whereby is prohibited all Divine Offices, as Christian Burial, Administration of Sacraments, *&c.* in such a Place, or to such a People, and if this be against a People, it follows them whersoever they go; but, if against a Place only, then the People of that place, may go to Divine Offices elsewhere.

Besides, these general Censures of the Church, which respect Church-Communion; there is another, which toucheth the Body of the Delinquent, called Publick Pennance, when any one is compelled to confess in publick, his fault, and to bewail it before the whole Congregation in the Church; which is done in this manner: the Delinquent is to stand in the Church-Porch, upon some Sunday, bare Head, and bare Feet, in a white Sheet, and a white Rod in his Hand, there bewailing himself, and begging every one that passes by, to pray for him; then to enter the Church, falling down and kissing the ground; then in the middle of the Church, placed in a higher place, in the sight of all the People, and over against the Minister, who declares the foulness of his Crime, odious to God, and scandalous to the Congregation, that God can no way be satisfied

fied, but by applying Christs sufferings; nor the Congregation, but by an humble acknowledging of his sins, and testifying his sincere Repentance and sorrow, not in Words only, but with Tears, and promising there in the sight of God, and his Holy Angels, that by God's assistance, and by Prayer, Meditation, and daily Works of Piety, he will endeavour hereafter more carefully to watch against the temptations of the world, the allurements of the Flesh, and the snares of the Devil: which being done, and the Priest, in Christs Name, pronouncing the remission of Sins, the Penitent humbly beseeches the Congregation to Pardon him that great scandal against them, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and account him again, a Member of their Church; and in testimony thereof, out of their Christian Charity, to vouchsafe to say with him aloud, the *Lords Prayer*. And this way of the Church of *England*, appears by divers writers, to be the antient way used by the Primitive Churches.

Note, That it is ordained by the Canons of the Church of *England*, that in case the crime be not notorious and publick, the forenamed pennance, may, at the parties request, be commuted into a pecuniary mulct for the poor of the Parish, or some Pious uses; provided, that for the Reformation of the Delinquent, that may appear to be the more probable way: for some Men will be thereby reclaimed, who, by publication of their offence, would become more impudent and hardened, when they perceive their reputation to be lost.

There remains one more punishment, or Ecclesiastical censure, which toucheth the Body

dy, and that is denial of Christian Burial, which is inflicted, not in *pœnam mortuorum*, but in *terrorum viventium*, who naturally desire, that after their death, their Bodies may be decently interred. And Christian Burial is wont to be denied by the Church of *England*, to persons dying Excommunicate, to perjur'd persons, to such as are hanged for Felony, or that wilfully kill themselves, and to Apostates, Hereticks, and Extortioners.

To these forenamed Censures and Punishments, both Laity and Clergy are subject; but besides these, there are punishments whereunto the Clergy only are liable; as first, *Suspensio ab officio*, when a Minister for a time is declared unfit to execute the Office of a Minister.

Then *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when a Minister for a time is deprived of the profits of his Benefice; and these two Censures are wont to be for smaller Crimes.

Thirdly, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, when, for a greater Crime, a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Living.

And Fourthly, *Deprivatio ab Officio*, when a Minister is wholly, and for ever, deprived of his Orders, and this is *Depositio*, or *Degradatio*, and is commonly for some heinous crime, meriting death, and is performed by the Bishop, in a solemn manner, pulling off from the Criminal his Vestments, and other Ensigns of his Order; and this is in the presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered, to be punished, as a Lay-man for the like offence. And herein Bishops are to take special care, to behave themselves Μηδ' ὡς κατα κυριευοντες τῶν κλήρων, not as Lording over Gods

Gods Heritage, not as abſolute Maſters over Servants, to gain by their puniſhments, but as Fathers over Children, for their amendment, and as being Miniſters in Spiritual Affairs, to uſe their power for the good of Chriſtians, and to conduct that power by moderation.

Of

Of the Parliament of England, *and therein of the Person summoning, the manner of the Summons, the Persons summoned, their Priviledges; the Place and Manner of Sitting, the passing of Bills in either House, the passing of Acts of Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving of Parliaments.*

A Brief Account of the *Ecclesiastical* Government, having been given, next follows the *Civil* Government, towards which, the first great Wheel that moves, is the Parliament of *England.*

Before the Conquest, the Great Council of the King, consisting only of the Great Men of the Kingdom, was called *Magnatum Conventus*, or else, *Prelatorum Procerumque Concilium*, and by the *Saxons* in their own Tongue, *Mickel Gemet*, the Great Assembly; after the Conquest, it was called by the *French* word *Parlementum*, from *Parler*, to talk together, still consisting (as divers great Authors affirm) only of the Great Men of the Nation, until the Reign of *Henry* the Third, the Commons also were called to Sit in Parliament, for the first Writs, to be found in the Records, sent forth to summon them, bears date 49 *H.* 3. about 400 years ago.

None

None but the King hath authority to ſummon a Parliament: In the Kings abſence out of the Realm, the *Cuſtos Regni*, in the Kings Name, doth ſummon a Parliament; and during the Kings minority within the Realm, the *Protector Regni* doth the ſame.

No Parliament can begin without the King's Preſence, either in Perſon, or by Repreſentation by Commiſſioners.

When the King of *England* is with his Parliament in time of Peace, he is then ſaid to be in the heighth of his Royal Dignity, as well as when he is at the head of his Army, in time of War. There is then ſcarce any thing that the King cannot do, his Power cannot be confined for Cauſes or Perſons within any bounds. He can, with the concurrence of his Lords and Commons, legitimate one that is born illegitimate, baſtardize one that is born legitimate, that is to ſay, one begotten in Adultery, the Husband being then within the four Seas. He can make an Infant of full age, make an Alien or Foreigner an *Engliſhman*, can attaint a man of Treaſon when he is dead, when he is no more a Man, *&c.*

A Parliament is ſummoned in manner following; About forty days before the Parliament doth Aſſemble, the King iſſues out his Writ, *Cum Adviſamento Conſilii ſui*, and the Warrant is, *Per ipſum Regem & Conſilium.*

The Kings Writ (which is a ſhort Letter or Epiſtle) is directed and ſent to every particular perſon of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, commanding the Lords Spiritual, *in Fide & Dilectione*; and the Lords Temporal, *per Fidem & Allegiantiam*, to appear at a certain time and place, to Treat, and give their Advice in ſome certain

certain important Affairs, concerning the Church and State, &c.

Other Writs are ſent to the Sheriff of each County, to ſummon the people to elect two Knights for each County, two Citizens for each City, and one or two Burgeſſes for each Burrough, according to *Statute*, *Charter*, or Cuſtom.

In theſe Elections, antiently all the people had their Votes, and moſt Votes carried it; but for avoiding of tumults and trouble, it was Enacted by *H. 6.* that none ſhould have any Suffrage in the Election of Knights of the Shire, but ſuch as were Freeholders, did reſide in the County, and had yearly Revenue, 40 *s.* (which, till the diſcovery of the Gold and Silver in *America*, was as much as 30 or 40 *l.* now) whence it came to paſs, that the Lay-Commons were then elected as the Clergy-Commons, the *Procuratores Cleri* were, and ever have been, *viz. ſine Prece, ſine Pretio, ſine Poculo*, &c.

The Perſons elected for each County, are to be *Milites Notabiles*, or at leaſt, Eſquires, or Gentlemen, fit to be made Knights, as it is in the Statutes of *H. 6.* They ought to be *de diſcretioribus Militibus, & ad laborandum potentioribus*, as the Words in ſome Writs have been: they ought not to be of younger years, for then it would be *Juvenatus* (*ſi ſic loqui liceat*) *potius quam Senatus*, not lazy *Epicures*, but Men of years, vigorous, active, and abſtemious Men, that will be content to give their conſtant attendance in Parliament, or elſe to enjoy neither Priviledge nor Expences allowed to every Member of the Commons-Houſe. They ought to be Native *Engliſhmen*, or at leaſt, ſuch as have been Naturalized by Act of Parliament. No Alien or Denizen, none of the Twelve Judges

Judges, no Sheriff of a County, no Ecclesiastical Person that hath cure of Souls, may be chosen a Parliament-man, to serve for any County, City, or Borough.

Two things are said to be requisite to the legality of sitting in Parliament; First, That a man should be of full age, that is 21 years old, at least, for if no man under that age can dispose of his Estate, nor can make one legal Act to that purpose, then much less may he bear any power in the Supream power of the Nation, to Judge, Vote, or dispose of the Estate of the whole Realm: yet the practise in the House of Commons (though very rarely in the House of Lords) hath oft been otherwise.

All Members of Parliament, both Lords and Commons, that they may attend the publick Service of their Countrey, are priviledged, with their Menial Servants, attending on their persons, together, with all their necessary Goods brought along with them, from all Attachments and Imprisonments for Debts, Trespasses, Account or Covenant, all the time that they are on the way to the place of Parliament, all the time they are on the way home again, *Eundo, Morando, ad propria Redeundo* (for so were the old words) but they are not priviledged from Arrests for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace.

The place of meeting for this High and Honourable Assembly, is in whatsoever City, Town, or House, the King pleaseth; but of latter times, it hath been usually held at the Kings antient Palace, and usual Residence at *Westminster*, all the Lords in a fair room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them in another fair room, which was heretofore the antient free Chappel of *St. Stephen*.

The manner of Sitting in the Lords House is thus.

The King, as oft as he comes (which hath usually been only at the opening of Parliaments, or at the passing of Bills, or at some solemn Debates, as the present King hath frequently done) is placed at the upper end of the Room in a Chair of State, under a Cloth of State, under which, on either hand, none but the Kings Children.

On the Kings right hand is a Seat, antiently for the King of *Scotland*, when he was summoned to Parliament, as he sometimes was, *in Fide & Legiantia*; but now it is for the Prince of *Wales*. On the Kings left hand is a Seat for the Duke of *York*.

On the Kings right hand, and next the Wall, are placed on a Form, the two Archbishops; next below, on another Form, the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; then upon other Forms on the same side, all the rest of the Bishops sit, according to the priority of their Consecration.

On the Kings left Hand, upon Forms, are placed the Lords Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Kings Council, and Lord Privy Seal, if they are Barons, above all Dukes, except those of the Royal Family; if they are not Barons, then they sit uppermost on the Woolsacks.

On the same side sit the Dukes, Marquisses, and Earls, according to their Creations.

Upon the first Form, across the House, below the Woolsacks, sit the Viscounts, and upon the next Form the Barons, all in order.

The Lord Chancellor, or Keeper, (if the King be present, stands behind the Cloth of Estate, otherwise sits on the first Woolsack, thwart the

the Chair of State, his Great Seal and Mace by him; He is *Lord Speaker* of the *Lords House*. Upon other *Woolsacks* sit the *Judges*, the *Privy-Counsellors*, and *Secretaries of State*, the King's *Council at Law*, the Masters of *Chancery*. These being not *Barons*, have no Suffrage in Parliament, only sit to give their Advice when it is required. The reason why these Sages are placed upon *Woolsacks*, may probably be to mind them of the great importance of *Woolt* and *Sheep* to this Nation, that it never be neglected.

On the lowermost *Woolsack* are placed the Clerks of the *Crown*, now *Henry Barker*, Esq; and Clerk of the Parliament, at present *John Brown*, Esq; whereof the former is concerned in all Writs of Parliament, and Pardons in Parliament; the other recordeth all things done in Parliament, and keepeth the Records of the same. This Clerk hath also two Clerks under him, who kneel behind the same *Woolsack*, and write thereon. Without the Bar of the Lords House, sits the King's first Gentleman-Usher, called the *Black Rod*, from a black Staff he carries in his hand, who is at present Sir *Edward Cartwright*, under whom is a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the door within, a Cryer without, and a Sergeant at Mace, always attending the Lord Chancellor.

When the King is present with his Crown on His Head, none of the Lords are covered.

The Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

When the King is absent, the Lords at their entrance do reverence to the Chair of State, as is, or should be done by all that enter into the Kings Presence-Chamber.

The Judges then may sit, but may not be covered, till the Chancellor or Keeper signifie unto them the leave of the Lords.

The King's Council and Masters of *Chancery* sit also, but may not be covered at all.

The Commons in their House sit promiscuously, only the Speaker hath a Chair placed in the middle, and the Clerk of that House near him at the Table. They never had any Robes, (as the Lords ever had) but wear every one what he fancieth most, which to strangers seems very unbecoming the Gravity and Authority of the Great Council of *England*: And that during the attendance on Parliament, a Robe, or Grave Vestment would as well become the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, as it doth all the Noble *Venetians*, both young and old, who have right to sit in the Great Council of *Venice*, and as it doth the Senators of *Rome* at this day, *&c.*

The time of sitting in Parliament, is on any day in the Morning, or before Dinner, only it hath antiently been observed, not to assemble upon some high Festival-days, but upon ordinary *Sundays* oft-times, as days accounted by all Christians, less solemn than divers other Festivals, which are celebrated but once a year.

When the day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, the King usually cometh in Person with his Crown on His Head, and clothed with his Royal Robes, Declares the cause of the Summons in a short Harangue, leaving the rest to the Lord Chancellor, who then stands behind His Majesty: the Commons in the mean time standing bare at the Bar of the Lords House, are afterwards in the Kings Name, commanded to choose them a Speaker (which without the Kings Command they may not do) whereupon they, returning to their own House, make choice of one of their own Members, whom afterwards upon another day, they

they preſent to the King, and being approved of by His Majeſty, ſitting in His Chair, and all His Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, in their Robes of Scarlet, he makes a modeſt refuſal; which not allowed, he petitioneth His Majeſty, that the Commons may have, during their ſitting; Firſt, *A free acceſs to His Majeſty.* Secondly, *Freedom of Speech in their own Houſe.* Thirdly, *Freedom from Arreſts.*

Before any affair be medled with, all the Members of the Houſe of Commons take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, in the preſence of an Officer, appointed by the King; and of late, they are all after the choice of a Speaker, to declare their opinion againſt the Doctrines of Tranſubſtantiation, Invocation, and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Maſs, which Teſt the Lords alſo are now obliged to take in their Houſe, before they can Sit and Debate upon any Affair.

By the old Manuſcript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, though it be not ſo old as ſome Learned Men have imagined, it doth appear as afore-mentioned, That the Houſe of Commons did antiently (as the Houſe of Lords at this day) conſiſt of Clergy men as well as Lay-men; there ſate the *Procuratores Cleri*, two for each Dioceſs, repreſenting all the Clergy-Commons of the Dioceſs, as the Knights of the Shire do all the Lay-Commons of the Shire; for it was then judged expedient, that every Freeman of *England*, as well Clergy as Laity, ſhould in paſſing of all Laws touching propriety, whereunto they were to be ſubject, give their conſent perſonally, or immediately by themſelves, or elſe by ſome, that by their Election, ſhould immediately undertake for them, and the words

of the Writ for ſummoning the *Procuratores Cleri*, as aforeſaid, ſeem to warrant the ſame at this day.

Beſides, it is certain by an antient Record, that in the 49th of *Henry* the III. when Writs were ſent out for ſummoning Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes; there were at the ſame time, Writs for ſummoning the Dean and Chapter of *York*, to ſend two Prebendaries to the Parliament (not Synod) then held at *Winchester*, and probably at the ſame time, to all Deans and Chapters in *England*.

The Power and Priviledges of both Houſes of Parliament, are divers and diſtinct one from another.

The Lords Houſe hath a Power, not only in making and repealing Laws, but alſo in *tractando & conſilium impendendo*, as the words of the Writ are; alſo in judging of Controverſies, judging in the Arraignment of any Peer of the Realm, putting Men to their Oaths, eſpecially in Matters of importance, as the corruption of Judges and Magiſtrates, in Error, Illegal proceedings in other Courts, in Appeals from Decrées in *Chancery*: &c.

The Lords that in their Religion conform not to the Church of *England*, no longer Sit, nor have Suffrage in the Lords Houſe.

All the Lords Spiritual and Temporal have this priviledge, That if by reaſon of Sickneſs, or other buſineſs, they cannot appear, they may make their Proxies to Vote in their ſtead, after Licence obtained by a Letter under the King's Signet, to be excuſed for their abſence: ſo that in every Parliament, every perſon in *England*, either by himſelf or Proxy, or Repreſentative, is ſaid to be there, and to have his Suffrage for making or repealing any Law.

The

The Commons have also a power in making and repealing Laws, they also have their negative voice; for Levying of any Money upon the Subject, the Bill begins in the Commons-House, because from them doth arise the greater part of Moneys.

The Commons have the privilege to supplicate and propose Laws, to impeach publick Delinquents, even the highest Lords of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal.

The House of Commons is the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all parts to present publick Grievances, Delinquents to the King and Lords, to be redressed and punished by them; and to this purpose the Lords sit in their Robes on the Bench covered, as Judges do in other Judicatories; they swear and examine Witnesses, and at length pass Sentence, whilst the Members of the Commons-House stand bare at the Bar of the Lords House, produce Witnesses, manage Evidences, &c.

Note, That although every Member of the Commons-House be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Burrough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice equal to any other, his Power absolute to consent or dissent, without ever acquainting those that sent him, or demanding their Assent, as the States-General of the *United-Netherlands* are obliged to do in many Cases.

Yet are they to make it their special care, to promote the good of that County, City, or Borrough, for which they serve, and from which heretofore they usually did receive Instructions and Directions concerning their Grievances, Wants, &c.

Although the Lords of Parliament are to bear their own charges, because they represent there only themselves; yet all the Commons both Lay and Clergy, that is, the *Procuratores Cleri*, are to have *rationabiles Expensas*, (as the words of the Writ are) that is, such allowance as the King, considering the prizes of all things, shall judge meet to impose upon the people to pay. In the 17 *Edw.* II. it was Ten Groats for Knights, and Five Groats for Burgesses, but not long after it was Four Shillings a day for dubbed Knights, and two Shillings for all others: which, in those days, as appears by the prizes of all things, was a considerable Sum, above twenty times more than it is now; for not only their expences were considered, though that was great, by reason of the suitable attendance that then every Parliament-Man had, but also their pains, their loss of time, and necessary neglect of their own private affairs, for the service of their Countrey; and when the Counties, Cities and Boroughs paid so dear for their expences, they were wont to take care to chuse such Men as were best able and most diligent in the speedy dispatch of affairs, by which means, with some other, more business in those times was dispatched in Parliament in a week, than is now perhaps in ten: so that the Protections for Parliament-Men, and their Servants from Arrests, were not then grievous, when scarce any Parliament or Session lasted so long as one of the four Terms now at *Westminster*. In the Reign of *Edw.* 3. the Parliaments sate sometimes but eight days, and sometimes less, as may be seen in the Records of the *Tower*, and yet transacted several and weighty affairs of the Nation, many things being prepared beforehand, (as some think) by the King and his Privy Council,

Council, as they are at preſent in *Sweden* by the forty Counſellors of State, and as in *Scotland* by the Lords of the Articles; and that commonly they then debated only upon ſuch things, as the King did propoſe, which is ſtill done by the Convocation of the Clergy of *England*.

The afore-mentioned expences being duly paid, did cauſe all the petty decayed Boroughs of *England* to become humble Suitors to the King, that they might not be obliged to ſend Burgeſſes to Parliament; whereby it came to paſs, that divers were unburgeſſed, as it was, in particular granted to *Chipping*, or *Market-Torriton*, upon their Petition, and then the number of the Commons Houſe being ſcarce halfe ſo many as at preſent, their Debates and Bills were ſooner expedited, no Faction among them, nor diſtinction of parties, but altogether, by a bleſſed unanimity amongſt themſelves, and compliance with the Lords, rarely denyed any thing to the King, and as rarely were denyed any thing by the King.

The manner of Debates of paſſing of Bills and Acts, is thus:

It is the practice of each Houſe, to debate, not only what the King hath propoſed, but of any other Lay-Matters, unleſs their Sovereign ſhall expreſly forbid the ſame, as heretofore hath ſometimes been done.

It is free for any Man of the Parliament, or not of the Parliament, to get a Bill drawn by ſome Lawyer, and give the ſame to the Speaker, or Clerk of the Parliament, to be preſented at a time convenient, and this Bill may be put firſt, either in the Lords-Houſe, or the Commons-Houſe.

What-

Whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a Bill, which being read commonly after nine of the clock; in a full Assembly, it is either unanimously rejected at first, or else allowed to be debated, and then it is committed to a certain number of the House, presently nominated, and called a Committee, After it hath been amended, and twice read two several days in the House, then it is engrossed, that is, Written fair in a Parchment, and read the third time another day, and then if it be in the Lords House, the Lord Chancellor; in the Commons-House, the Speaker demandeth, if they will have it put to the question, whether a Law or no Law; if the major part be for it, there is written on the Bill by the Clerk, *Soit baille aux communes*, or *Soit baille aux Seigneurs*, retaining still, in this, and some other things about making Laws, the custom of our Ancestors, who were generally skilled in the *French Tongue*.

Note, *That when the Speaker finds divers Bills prepared to be put to the question, he gives notice the day before, that to morrow he intends to put such Bills to the Passing, or Third Reading, and desires the special attendance of all the Members.*

Note also, *That if a Bill be rejected, it cannot be any more proposed, during that Session.*

A Bill sent by the Commons up to the Lords, is usual (to shew their respect) attended with thirty or forty of the Members of the House; as they come up to the Lords Bar, the Member that hath the Bill, making three profound reverences, delivereth it to the Lord Chancellor, who, for that purpose, comes down to the Bar.

A Bill sent by the Lords to the Commons, is usually sent by some of the Masters of the

Chancery,

Chancery, or other person, whose place is on the Woolsacks, (and by none of the Members of that House) and they coming up to the Speaker, and bowing thrice, deliver to him the Bill, after one of them hath read the Title, and desired it may be there taken into consideration; if afterwards it pass that House, then it is written on the Bill, *Les Communes ont assentez*. In Messages of great importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Chief Judges to go to the House of Commons.

When any one in the Commons House will speak to a Bill, he stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech only to the Speaker; then if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet it is not allowed to answer again the same day, lest the whole time should be spent by two talkative persons. Also if a Bill be debating in the House, no man may speak to it in one day above once, unless the whole House be turned into a Committee, and then every Member may reply as oft as he judges is expedient.

If any one speak words of offence to the Kings Majesty, or to the House, he is called to the Bar, and sometimes sent to the *Tower*. The Speaker is not allowed to perswade or dissuade in passing of a Bill, but only to make a short and plain Narrative, nor to Vote, except the House be equally divided.

After Dinner the Parliament ordinarily Assembles not, though many times they continue Sitting long in the Afternoon.

Committees sit after Dinner, where it is allowed to speak, and reply, as oft as they please.

In the Lords House they give their Suffrages or Votes, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *Seriatim*, every one answering apart, [*Content*, or *Not Content*.]

In

In the House of Commons, they Vote by *Yea*'s and *No*'s altogether; and if it be doubtful whether is the greater Number, then the *Yea*'s are to go forth, and the *No*'s are to sit still, (because these are content with their present condition, without any such addition or alteration of Laws, as the other desire) and some are appointed to number them: but at a Committee, though it be of the whole House, as is sometimes, the *Yea*'s go on one side, and the *No*'s on the other, whereby they may be discerned.

If a Bill pass in one House, and being sent to the other House, they demur upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the *Painted-Chamber*, where certain deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, the Commons standing bare with great respect, where the business is debated; if they then agree not, that business is nulled: but if they agree, then it is at last brought (with all other Bills which have passed in both Houses) to the King, who comes again with his Crown on his Head, and clothed with His Royal Robes, (sometimes before His pleasure is, to Prorogue or Dissolve them) and being Seated in His Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to his Instructions from the King, who before hath maturely considered each Bill, pronounceth the Royal Assent. If it be a publick Bill, the Answer is, (*Le Roy le veut*) which gives Life and Birth to that Bill, that was before but an *Embrio*. If a private Bill, the Answer is, (*Soit fait comme il est desiré.*) If it be a publick Bill which the King likes not, then the Answer is, (*Le Roy s'visera*) which is taken for

for an absolute denial, in a more civil way, and that Bill wholly nulled. So that it is as true in *England*, in some sence, as in any Monarchy in the World, *Quod Principi placuit legis habet vigorem*; Not that whatever the King of *England* Wills, becomes immediately a Law, but nothing, except what the King Wills, hath the force of Law.

Note, *That the King without his personal Presence, can, by Commission granted to some of His Nobles, give His Royal Assent to any Bill that requires haste.*

If it be a Bill for Moneys given to His Majesty, then the Answer is (*Le Roy remercie ses loyax sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*) which antient ceremony of thanking the Subject for parting with their Money, some think might better be spared, because it intimates a distinct interest between the King and His Subjects, which is not only false, but very dangerous to be allowed of. The King is *Pater Patriæ*, the Money given to him, is for our Use and Benefit; if we are niggardly to him, we injure our selves, *&c.* The Bill for the Kings General Pardon, hath but one Reading in either House, for this reason, because they must take it, as the King will please to give it, so the Bill of Subsidies granted by the Clergy, Assembled in Convocation for the same reason. When the Bill for the Genral Pardon is passed by the King, the Answer is thus, (*Les Prelats Seigneurs & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient tres humblement vostre Majeste & prient Dieu vous donner en sante bonne vie & longue.*

All Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of *Hen.* 7. were passed and enrolled in *French*, now in *English*.

Most of our antient Acts of Parliament, run in this Stile; *The King at the humble Request of the Commons, with the Assent of the Prelates, Dukes, Earls, and Barons, hath Ordained, or Enacted.* After it was thus, *The King, by the Advice and Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and with the Assent of the Commons, doth Enact.* Of latter times it hath been thus; *Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by, and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Commons:* although the words of the Writ for summoning the Commons, (which ought to be the main Rule) is only *ad Consentiendum*, and not *ad concilium impendendum*, as it is in the Writ to the Lords; and it is evident that the Commons, in the late Long Parliament, made that an advantage, for justifying their Usurpations against the King in that point. And so in another Parliament, the Commons endeavoured to maintain, that the Concurrence of the Lords was not always necessary in an Act of Parliament, because 1 *Edw.* 6. *cap.* 5. in passing that Act against Transportation of Horses, the Lords were casually omitted, yet by the Register of the Lords House, it appears, that that Bill began first in the Lords House, and there passed, before the Commons took it in debate; and therefore the Kings Council at Law is very curious in wording rightly all Acts, before they are brought to the King, and the Clerks of the Parliament are careful in Transcribing and Registring them; However, it is to be wished, that to prevent future mischief to this Nation, some Clauses in the late Act of *Oblivion* and *Indemp-*

nity

nity, might be amended, or at leaſt explained, and more eſpecially about the beginning of that Act, theſe words, *That all manner of Treaſons*, &c. *ſince* January 1637. *and before* June 1660. *by virtue of any Authority from His late Majeſty King* Charles, *or His Majeſty that now is, be pardoned*, &c.) which words might poſſibly be foiſted in deſignedly, to inſinuate, as if (according to that moſt abſurd, and Traiterous Poſition of ſome of the rebellious Members of the Long Parliament) the Kings Perſon, or any Commiſſionated by him, could be guilty of Treaſon againſt the Kings Authority, or againſt His Two Houſes of Parliament, by purſuing of Rebels, to bring them to Juſtice, according to the Laws of the Land. It were alſo to be deſired, that to prevent the great diſhonour of making ſo many additional, and explanatory Acts of Parliament, ſo frequently, as hath of late been done, all conſiderable Bills of Publick Concernment, once read in either Houſe of Parliament, may, before they be paſſed, be expoſed to the view of all Comers, (as antiently among the *Romans* was uſual) to the end, that any other Perſon (beſides thoſe of the two Houſes) may, within the ſpace of certain days, freely propoſe, in Writing, or otherwiſe, his Exceptions, Additions, Alterations, or Amendments. *Sed hæc obiter.*

When thoſe things, for which the Parliament was ſummoned, have been ſufficiently treated and brought to a concluſion, then the King doth uſually Adjourn, Prorogue, or Diſſolve the Parliament in manner following.

The Adjournments are uſually made in the Lords Houſe, by the Lord Chancellor in the Kings Name, to what other day the King pleaſeth, and alſo to what other place, if he thinks

fit

fit to remove them, as sometimes hath been done, and then all things already debated and read, in one or both Houses, continue to the next Meeting in the same state they were in before the Adjournment, and so may be resumed.

In the like manner the Parliament is Prorogued; but by a Prorogation there is a Session, and then the Bills that were almost ready in both Houses for the Royal Assent, not having it, must, at the re-assembling of the Parliament, begin anew.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, upon notice given that it is the Kings pleasure that House shall also Adjourn, doth say, with the Assent of the House, *This House is Adjourned.*

When the Kings Pleasure is to Prorogue, or Dissolve the Parliament, His Majesty commonly cometh in Person, with His Crown on His Head, sendeth the *Black Rod* for all the House of Commons, to come to the Bar of the Lords House, and after the Kings Answer to each Bill signified, as afore-mentioned, His Majesty usually makes a Solemn Speech, the Lord Chancellor another, and the Speaker of the House of Commons a third. Then the Lord Chancellor by the special Command of the King, doth pronounce the Parliament Prorogued or Dissolved.

Note, that the King being Head of the Parliament, if His Death doth happen during the sitting of the Parliament, it is, *ipso facto* Dissolved.

Antiently, after every Session of Parliament, the King commanded every Sheriff to proclaim the several Acts, and to cause them to be duly observed;

observed; yet without that Proclamation, the Law intended, that every one hath notice by his Representative, of what is transacted in Parliament of latter times, since Printing became common, that custom hath been laid

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The

The Number of Persons that have Place and Suffrage in both Houses.

THere belongs now to the HOUSE OF LORDS.

Two *Dukes* of the Royal Blood, *viz.*	2
Nine other *Dukes*, *viz.*	9
Two *Marquesses*, *viz.*	2
Sixty nine *Earls*, *viz.*	69
Eight *Viscounts*, *viz.*	8
Sixty four *Barons*, *viz.*	64
In all One hundred fifty four, viz.	154
Then there are two *Archbishops*, *viz.*	2
And four and twenty *Bishops*, *viz.*	24
So that the total is One hundred and eighty, viz.	180

To the HOUSE of COMMONS belong,

First, for the forty Shires of *England* two for each; in all eighty *Knights*, *viz.*	80
Then for each of the twelve Counties of *Wales*, twelve *Knights*, *viz.*	12
For twenty five Cities in *England*, two to each, and *London* four; in all is fifty four *Citizens*, *viz.*	54
For the eight *Cinque-Ports*, sixteen *Barons*, *viz.*	16

For

For the two Universities, two *Burgesses* for each, is four, *viz.* } 4

For one hundred sixty eight Boroughs, there are three hundred thirty and two Burgesses, for two of those Boroughs send but one apiece, *viz.* } 332

And in the twelve Counties of *Wales*, are just twelve *Burgesses*, *viz.* } 012

So the total Number of the House of COMMONS is Five hundred and ten whereof generally two hundred are absent upon Business, or Sick, *&c.* } 510

Note, *That the Barons of the* Cinque-Ports, *are, at this day, onely as other Burgesses in Parliament, but are still called Barons, after the antient manner, because heretofore they got Renown by their exploits at Sea, in defending the Kingdom, in Memory whereof they have yet the priviledge to send Burgesses, to bear the Cloth of State over the Kings Head on the day of His Coronation, and to Dine that day in the Kings Presence.*

A List of the Names of the several Counties, Cities, Borough-Towns *and* Cinque-Ports, *that send up Members to serve in the* Parliament *of* England, *with the Number to be chosen by each Place.*

Bedfordshire.

County of Bedford,	Two
Town of Bedford,	Two

Berkshire.

County of Berks,	Two
Borough of New Windsor,	Two
Borough of Reading,	Two
Borough of Wallingford	Two
Borough of Abbington,	Two

Buckinghamshire.

Borough of Bucks,	Two
Town of Bucks,	Two
Borough of Chipping-Wiccomb.	Two
Borough of Aylisbury	Two
Borough of Agmondesham.	Two
Borough of Wendover.	Two
Borough of Great Marlow.	Two

Cambridge-

Cambridgeshire.

County of Cambridge,	Two
University of Cambridge	Two
Town of Cambridge.	Two

Cheshire.

County of Chester.	Two
City of Chester	Two

Cornwal.

County of Cornwal	Two
Borough of Dunhivid *alias* Lanceston	Two
Borough of Leskard.	Two
Borough of Leswithiel.	Two
Borough of Truro.	Two
Borough of Bodwin,	Two
Borough of Helston.	Two
Borough of Saltash.	Two
Borough of Gamelford.	Two
Borough of Port-Pigham *alias* Westow.	Two
Borough of Crampound	Two
Borough of Eastlow	Two
Borough of Penryn	Two
Borough of Tregony	Two
Borough of Bossiney	Two
Borough of St. Ives.	Two
Borough of Foway	Two
Borough of St. Germans	Two
Borough of Michel	Two
Borough of Newport	Two
Borough of St. Mawes	Two
Borough of Killinton.	Two

Cumber-

Cumberland.

County of Cumberland	Two
City of Carliſle	Two
Borough of Cockermouth.	Two

Derbyſhire.

County of Derby	Two
Borough of Derby	Two

Devonſhire.

County of Devon	Two
City of Exeter	Two
Borough of Totnes	Two
Borough of Plymouth	Two
Town of Okehampton	Two
Borough of Barnſtable	Two
Borough of Plympton.	Two
Borough of Honiton.	Two
Borough of Taviſtock.	Two
Town of Aſhburton	Two
Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, & Hardnes	Two
Borough of Belraſton.	Two
Borough of Tiverton.	Two

Dorſetſhire.

County of Dorſet	Two
Town of Pool,	Two
Borough of Dorcheſter,	Two
Borough of Lime-Regis,	Two
Borough of Weymouth	Two

Borough

Borough of Melcombe-Regis,	Two
Borough of Bridport	Two
Borough of Shaston,	Two
Borough of Wareham,	Two
Borough of Corf-Caſtle,	Two

Biſhoprick of Durham.

County of Durham	Two
City of Durham,	Two

Eſſex.

County of Eſſex,	Two
Borough of Colcheſter,	Two
Borough of Maldin,	Two
Borough of Harwich,	Two

Glouceſterſhire.

County of Glouceſter,	Two
City of Glouceſter,	Two
Borough of Cirenceſter,	Two
Borough of Tewksbury,	Two

Herefordſhire.

County of Hereford,	Two
City of Hereford,	Two
Borough of Lempſter,	Two
Borough of Webly,	Two

Hertfordſhire.

County of Hertford,	Two

Borough

Borough of St. *Albans.*	Two
Borough of Hertford.	Two

Huntingdonshire.

County of Huntingdon,	Two
Borough of Huntington.	Two

Kent.

County of Kent,	Two
City of Canterbury,	Two
City of Rocheſter,	Two
Borough of Maidſtone,	Two
Borough of Quinborough,	Two

Lancaſhire.

County of Lancaſter	Two
Borough of Lancaſter,	Two
Borough or *Town of* Preſton, *in* Amounderneſs,	Two
Borough of New-Town,	Two
Borough of Wigon	Two
Borough of Clithero,	Two
Borough of Leverpool,	Two

Leiceſterſhire.

County of Leiceſter.	Two
Town of Leiceſter,	Two

Lincolnſhire.

County of Lincoln,	Two

City

Two
Two

Two
Two

Two
Two
Two
Two
Two

Two
Two

Two

Two
Two
Two
Two

Two
Two

Two
City

City of Lincoln.	Two
Borough of Boston.	Two
Borough of Great Grimsby.	Two
Town of Stamford.	Two
Borough of Grantham.	Two

Middlesex.

County of Middlesex.	Two
City of Westminster.	Two
City of London,	Four

Monmouthshire.

County of Monmouth,	Two
Borough of Monmouth.	One

Norfolk.

County of Norfolk,	Two
City of Norwich,	Two
Town of Lynn-Regis,	Two
Town of Great Yarmouth,	Two
Borough of Thetford,	Two
Borough of Castle-Rising	Two

Northamptonshire.

County of Northampton,	Two
City of Peterborough	Two

Town of Northampton,	Two
Town of Brackley.	Two
Borough of Higham-Ferrers,	One

Northumberland.

County of Northumberland,	Two
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne,	Two
Borough of Morpeth,	Two
Town of Berwick upon Tweed,	Two

Nottinghamshire.

County of Nottingham,	Two
Town of Nottingham,	Two
Borough of Eastretford,	Two
Town of Newark *upon* Trent,	Two

Oxfordshire.

County of Oxon,	Two
University of Oxon,	Two
City of Oxon,	Two
Borough of New-Woodstock,	Two
Borough of Bandbury,	Two

Rutland.

County of Rutland,	Two

Shropshire.

County of Salop,	Two
Town of Salop	Two

Borough

Borough of Bruges, *alias* Bridgenorth	Two
Borough of Ludlow,	Two
Borough of Great Wenlock,	Two
Town of Bishop-Castle,	Two

Somersetshire.

County of Somerset.	Two
City of Bristol,	Two
City of Bath.	Two
City of Wells,	Two
Borough of Taunton,	Two
Borough of Bridgewater,	Two
Borough of Minehead,	Two
Borough of Ilcester.	Two
Borough of Milbournport,	Two

Southampton, or Hampshire.

County of Southampton,	Two
City of Winchester,	Two
Town of Southampton,	Two
Town of Portsmouth,	Two
Borough of Yarmouth,	Two
Borough of Peterfield,	Two
Borough of Newport, *alias* Medona,	Two
Borough of Stockbridge,	Two
Borough of New-Town,	Two
Borough of Christchurch,	Two
Borough of Whitchurch,	Two
Borough of Limington,	Two
Town of Andover,	Two

Stafford-

Staffordshire.

County of Stafford,	Two
City of Litchfield,	Two
Borough of Stafford,	Two
Borough of Newcastle under Line,	Two
Borough of Tamworth,	Two

Suffolk.

County of Suffolk.	Two
Borough of Ipswich,	Two
Borough of Dunwich,	Two
Borough of Orford,	Two
Borough of Alborough,	Two
Borough of Sudbury,	Two
Borough of Eye,	Two
Borough of St. Edmondsbury	Two

Surry.

County of Surrey,	Two
Borough of Southwark,	Two
Borough of Blechingly,	Two
Borough of Ryegate,	Two
Borough of Guilford,	Two
Borough of Gatton,	Two
Borough of Haslemere,	Two

Sussex.

County of Sussex,	Two
City of Chichester,	Two
Borough of Horsham,	Two
Borough of Midhurst,	Two
Borough of Ecws,	Two
Borough of New-Shoreham,	Two

Borough

Borough of Bramber,	Two
Borough of Steyning,	Two
Borough of East-Grimstead,	Two
Borough of Arundel,	Two

Warwickshire.

County of Warwick,	Two
City of Coventry,	Two
Borough of Warwick,	Two

Westmorland.

County of Westmorland,	Two
Borough of Apulby.	Two

Wiltshire.

County of Wilts,	Two
City of New-Sarum.	Two
Borough of Wilton,	Two
Borough of Downton,	Two
Borough of Hindon.	Two
Borough of VVestbury.	Two
Borough of Heytesbury.	Two
Borough of Calne.	Two
Borough of the Devizes.	Two
Borough of Chippenham.	Two
Borough of Malmesbury.	Two
Borough of Cricklade.	Two
Borough of Great Bedwin.	Two
Borough of Lugdersal.	Two
Borough of Old Sarum.	Two
Borough of Wooten Basset.	Two
Borough of Marleborough,	Two

Worcestershire.

County of Worcester,	Two
City of Worcester,	Two
Borough of Droitwich,	Two
Borough of Evesham,	Two
Borough of Bewdley,	Two

Yorkshire.

County of York,	Two
City of York,	Two
Town of Kingston *upon* Hull,	Two
Borough of Knaresborough,	Two
Borough of Scaresborough,	Two
Borough of Rippon,	Two
Borough of Richmond,	Two
Borough of Heydon,	Two
Borough of Burrowbrig,	Two
Borough of Malton,	Two
Borough of Thirske,	Two
Borough of Aldborough,	Two
Borough of Beverly,	Two
Borough of North-Allerton,	Two
Borough of Pomfret.	Two

Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

Port of Haſtings,	Two
Town of Winchelſey,	Two
Town of Rye,	Two
Port of New-Rumney	Two
Port of Hyeth,	Two
Port of Dover,	Two
Port of Sandwich,	Two
Port of Seaford.	Two

WALES.

Anglesey.

Isle of Anglesey,	One
Town of Bewmorris,	One

Brecknockshire.

County of Brecon,	One
Town of Brecon,	One

Cardiganshire.

County of Cardigan,	One
Town of Cardigan,	One

Carmarthenshire.

County of Carmarthen,	One
Town of Carmarthen,	One

Carnarvanshire.

County of Carnarvan,	One
Town of Carnarvan	One

Denbyshire.

County of Denby.	One
Town of Denby,	One

Flint-

Flintshire.

County of Flint,	One
Town of Flint,	One

Glamorganshire.

County of Glamorgan,	One
Town of Cardiffe,	One

Merionethshire.

County of Merioneth,	One

Pembrookshire.

County of Pembrook,	One
Town of Pembrooke,	One
Town of Haverford-West,	One

Montgomeryshire.

County of Montgomery,	One
Town of Montgomery,	One

Radnorshire.

County of Radnor,	One
Town of Radnor,	One

Of the Executive Power in Temporal Matters.

A Brief Account of the Legiſlative Power in Temporal Affairs, having been given, next may be conſidered the Executive Power in thoſe Affairs, and that is generally in the King, he is the Fountain of Juſtice; he is the Lord Chief Juſtice of *England*; and therefore as all the Laws of *England* are called the King's Laws, becauſe he is *Caput, Principium, & Finis Parliamenti*, by which the Laws are made, and that nothing can have the force of a Law, but what he wills; ſo all the Courts of Judicature are called the King's Courts, and all the Judges of thoſe Courts, are called the King's Judges.

Houſe of Lords.

The higheſt Court of Judicature in *England*, is the HOUSE of LORDS in Parliament; ſo that the Parliament is not only *Concilium*, but *Curia*, a Court of Judicature, conſiſting as aforementioned, of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges; and theſe aſſiſted with the moſt grave and eminent Lawyers of *England*, both in Common and Civil Law.

To the Judicature of this Supreme and moſt Honourable Court, all other Courts and Perſons that are Subjects of *England*, are ſubject and accountable for all Crimes not properly tryable, remedial, or puniſhable in other inferior Courts of Juſtice; and to this Court all laſt Appeals are to be made, and from whoſe Sentence there lies no Appeal, but to a ſucceeding Parliament; and this ſupreme Judicatory, or Judicial Power, lies only in the King and Houſe of Lords;

and

and at the Bar of this High Court may the House of Commons, as the grand Inquest of the Nation, impeach the highest Subject of *England*, whether of the Clergy, or of the Laity, as aforesaid, and prosecute them till it come to a Sentence, after which, there can be no farther proceeding, till the King being informed of the whole Matter, gives His Royal Assent for the execution of the said Sentence, or Grant His Gracious Pardon.

In the late LONG PARLIAMENT, which began the third of *November*, 1640. the House of Commons pretended to be also a Court of Judicature, and at length usurped a most exorbitant Power, to the total ruine of Monarchical Government, and it is worth observing, by what Gradations they arrived thereto. In the time of Q. *Elizabeth*, and not before, the Commons began to take upon them (as saith Mr. *Pryn*, a Learned Member of that House) to seclude one another for undue Elections, whereas formerly the King and Lords were accounted the sole Judges of all Members of the Commons House, and to have the sole power to judge of their undue Elections, Returns, Misdemeanors, breaches of Priviledges, and of all other Matters concerning their Membership; also freeing any Members from Arrests or Imprisonments, did wholly and solely belong to the Lords, and not to the Commons, unless it were by special Order referred by the Lords to the House of Commons, as heretofore sometimes hath been done. *Long Parliament.*

In the time of King *Charles* the Martyr, the Commons went farther, took upon them utterly to expel out of their House, some of their fellow Members, as Projectors and Monopolizers, although

although they had been duly Elected: After this, in the same Kings time, they expelled all such as adhered in Loyalty to the King; next they secluded and imprisoned all such as the Officers of the late Rebellious Army impeached, or disliked; then, by the help of that Army, 50 or 60 of the Members of that House, expelled all the rest of their Fellows, and, soon after, voted down the King, and the whole House of Lords, and voted themselves to be the Parliament, to be the sole Legislators, and the Supream Authority of *England*. Into such a prodigious height of Folly and Impiety do Men run, when they once allow themselves to pass their due limits.

Of

Of the Court of Juſtice, *called the* Kings Bench.

FOr the execution of Laws, after the Houſe of Lords in Parliament, the higheſt Court in *England* is the *Kings Bench*, ſo called, becauſe antiently the King ſometimes there ſate in Perſon on a high Bench, and his Judges on a low Bench at his Feet, to whom the Judicature belongs in the abſence of the King.

In this Court are handled the Pleas of the Crown, all things that concern loſs of life, or Member of any Subject; for then the King is concerned, becauſe the Life and Limbs of the Subject belong only to the King, ſo that the Pleas here are between the King and the Subject. Here are handled all Treaſons, Felonies, breach of Peace, Oppreſſion, Miſgovernment, *&c.* This Court, moreover, hath power to examine, and correct all errors *in facto*, and *in jure*, of all the Judges and Juſtices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, and this not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all Pleas Real, Perſonal, and Mixt, except only in the *Exchequer*.

In this High Court, ſit commonly four Grave Reverend Judges, whereof the firſt is ſtiled the Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*, and is created not by Patent, but by a ſhort Writ, thus; *Franciſco Pemberton, Militi ſalutem. Sciatis quod conſtituimus vos Juſticiarium noſtram Capitalem ad Placita coram nobis tenenda durante beneplacito noſtro. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm.*

The reſt of the Judges of the *Kings Bench*, hold their Places by Letters Patents in theſe words; *Rex omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint*

venerint salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus dilectum & fidelem Thomas Fones Militem unum Justiciariorum ad Placita coram nobis tenenda, durante beneplacito nostro. Teste, &c.

These Judges, and all the Officers belonging to this Court, have all Salaries from the King, and the chief of them have Robes and Liveries out of the Great Wardrobe.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to Plead and Practice.

This Court may grant Prohibitions to keep other Courts, both Ecclesiastical and Temporal, within their Bounds and due Jurisdiction.

The Jurisdiction of this Court is general, and extendeth to all *England*, is more uncontroulable than any other Court; for the Law presumes, that the King is always there in Person.

None may be Judge in this Court, unless he be a Sergeant of the Degree of the Coif, that is, a Sergeant at Law, who, upon taking this High Degree, is obliged to wear a Lawn Coif under his Cap, for ever after.

The Jurisdiction of this Lord Chief Justice is very great over all *England*, and even in Parliament time, the Lords sometimes waving their own Power, have directed him to send his Warrant to seize Persons suspected of Capital Crimes; and of late the House of Commons hath made use of him to seize the five Popish Lords for Treason.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Kings-Bench.

LOrd Chief Justice, Sir *Francis Pemberton*, Kt.

The other Justices, are { Sir *Thomas Jones*, Kt. / Sir *William Dolbin*, Kt. / Sir *Thomas Raymond*, Kt.

Clerk of the Crown, *Samuel Astrey*, Esq; his Secondary, *Jasper Waterhouse*, Esq;

Protonotary, Sir *Robert Henley*, Kt. his Secondary *William Livelay*; Esq; and his Deputy for Signing Writs, is *John Warter*, Gent.

Marshal, or Keeper of the *Kings-Bench* Prison, is *Henry Glover*, Esq;

Custos brevium, *Thomas Goodwin*, Esq; and *Simon Folkes*, Esq;

Francis Woodward, *Richard Aston*, Clerks of the Papers,

Mr. *Edward Coleman* Clerk of the *Rules*.

Mr. *George Symm*, Clerk of the *Errors*.

Mr. *Thomas Waldrond*, Scaler of the *Writs*.

Richard Sclater, Clerk, for filing the *Declarations*.

Mr. *John Warter*, Clerk of the *Remembrances*, and

Mr. *Francis Thacker*, Clerk of the *Bayles* and *Posteas*.

A Head-Cryer, two Under-Cryers, and two Ushers.

Then there are Filazers for the several Counties of *England*, whose Office is in this Court, to make out all Process upon Original Writs, as well Real as Personal, and mixt, They are those that follow, *viz.*

Mr.

Mr. *Edward Smith*,
Mr. *Robert Hastings*,
Mr. *James Buck*,
Mr. *James Fuller*,
Mr. *Thomas Statham*,
Mr. *John Green*,
Mr. *George Woodson*,
John Frye, Esq;
Mr. *William Hastings*,
Mr. *William Ravenhil*,
Mr. *Josias Wade*,
Mr. *Thomas Bathurst*,
Mr. *William Avery*,
Mr. *Godfrey Wildbore*,
Mr. *Basil Herne*,
Mr. *Robert Randal*,
Mr. *Francis Caplin*,
Mr. *Michael Martin*,
Mr. *Richard Alwyn*,
Mr. *John Hinde*,
Mr. *Thomas Stone*,
Mr. *Samuel Porter*,
Mr. *William Bennet*,
Mr. *William Osborne*,
Sir *John Sainsloe*, Kt.
Mr. *Robert Hide*,
Mr. *Silv. Harlackenden*,
Mr. *John Ayres*,
Mr. *Henry Ewen*,
Mr. *Richard Bowcock*.

The manner of Tryals in this and all other Common-Law Courts in *England*, being different from that of all other Countreys, and peculiar to *England*, shall be at large described apart in a Chapter, with other peculiars.

The

The Court of Common-Pleas.

THe next Court for execution of Laws, is the Court of *Common-Pleas*, ſo called, becauſe there are debated the uſual Pleas between Subiect and Subject. Some ſay, this Court, as well as other Courts, was at firſt held in the Kings Houſe, whereſoever he reſided; but by the Statute of *Magna Charta*, it was ordained, that this Court ſhould not be ambulatory, but be held at a certain place, and that hath ever ſince been in *Weſtminſter-Hall*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead, in this Court, and ſo many of them as the King ſhall appoint, are bound by Oath to aſſiſt all that have any cauſe depending in that Court.

Note that Sergeants may alſo plead in all other Courts, as all other Barriſters may,

This Court may Grant Prohibitions, as the Court of the *Kings Bench* doth.

The Chief Judge in this Court, is called the *Lord Chief Juſtice of the* Common-Pleas, or of the *Common-Bench*; holdeth his Place by Letters Patent, *durante beneplacito*, and ſo do the other inferior Judges of this Court, whereof there are commonly three.

In this Court, all Civil Cauſes, Real and Perſonal, are uſually tryed, according to the ſtrict Rule of the Law.

Real Actions are pleadable in no other Court, nor Fines levied, or Recoveries ſuffered, but only in this Court at *Weſtminſter*.

The

The King allows to the Lord Chief Justice of this Court, a Fee, Reward, Robes, and two Tun of Wine, as is done to the Lord Chief Justice of the other Bench; also to the other Judges of this Court, and to four Sergeants, is allowed Fees, Reward, and Robes to each one.

In the 11th and 12th of *Edw.* 3. there were Eight Judges belonging to the *Common-Pleas*: at other times, seven, six, and five, and so in the time of *Henry* 6. and *Edw.* 4. but since usually but four, as at this day.

Before the Reign of Queen *Mary*, these, and the rest of the 12 Judges, rode upon Mules, and not upon Horses, as they now do in great State, at the beginning of the Term.

A List

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Common-Pleas.

THe Honourable, Sir *Francis North*, Kt. Lord Chief Justice.
Sir *Hugh Wyndham*,
Sir *Job Charlton*,
Sir *Creswel Levinze*.

These are the present Judges of that Tribunal.

Then there is an Officer called *Custos brevium*, the first Clerk of the Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable in that Court, to receive of the Protonotaries, all the Records of *Nisi Prius*, called *Postea's*. He holdeth his Place by Patent from the King, and hath the Gift of the second Protonotaries Place, and of the Clerk of the Juries. Sir *Joseph Ash* hath this Office, his Deputy in Court is, *William Thursby*, Esq; and the Office is executed by Mr. *Joseph Yeates*.

There are three Protonotaries, a word compounded of *Greek* and *Latine* (which with the Antients was usual) and signifies the first Notaries, they are Chief Clerks of this Court, and by their Office, are to Enter and Inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, (which the Filazers did formerly promiscuously do,) Assises, Judgments, and Actions; to make out Judicial Writs, &c. These considerable Offices are in the hands of

Thomas Robinson,
Thomas Winford,
Humphrey Wirley } Esquires.

In

in whose Offices all the Attorneys of the Court of *Common-Pleas* do enter their Causes, each of the said Prothonotaries hath a *Secondary*, whose Office is to draw up the Rules of Court, and to do other Matters relating to the business of the Court; These *Secondaries* are commonly the antientest and ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court, and at present are, Mr. *John Coats*, Mr. *Charles Cox*, and Mr. *John Cook*. The Chirographer (also from two *Greek* words, signifying to acknowledge a Debt, by setting ones hand) is an Officer who ingrosseth Fines acknowledged, &c. He holdeth his Place also by Patent, and is at present *William Longueville*, Esq; in Trust, for Sir *William Drake*, who doth execute it by a Deputy Mr. *Thomas Love*—In this Office there are several Clerks, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines leavied of Lands in their respective divisions; the present Clerks are,

Mr. *John Mibet*,	Mr. *John Storer*,
Mr. *Edmund Grace*,	Mr. *John Christmass*,
Mr. *John Ashton*,	Mr. *Thomas Newman*,
Mr. *Robert Love*,	Mr. *Peter Storer*.
Mr. *Robert Bird*,	

Register for this Office, is *Francis Blake*, Esq;

All these Officers aforementioned sit in the Court, covered with black round Caps, according to the mode, immediately before the invention of Hats, which was since the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Moreover they are all sworn, and have their Offices for Life as a Free-hold.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and hold their Places *durante beneplacito*.

1. One

1. One Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. *George Ingram*, who hath the charge of keeping the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, and divers other things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. Mr. *Thomas Shirley*, Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries, who is by Statute, under the three Puisne Judges of this Court; and removeable at their pleasure. Note That the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries, or any part thereof, by *Stat.* 23. *Eliz. cap.* 3. is of as good force and validity in Law, to all intents and purposes, for so much of any of them so inrolled, as the same being extant and remaining, were, or ought by Law, to be: the general neglect whereof in this Kingdom, hath occasioned many Law-Suits, and hath proved in process of time, exceeding dangerous to many Mens Estates,

3. The Clerk of the Outlawries, *Richard Anwel*, Esq; who makes out the Writs of *Capias Utlegatum*, (after the parties are returned Outlawed) in the Name of the Kings Attorney, whose Deputy he is, *pro tempore.*

There are Five Clerks or Offices more,

1. Clerk of the Kings Silver, *Henry Ludlow*, Esq; unto whom every Fine, or final Agreement upon Sale of Lands is brought, after it hath been with the *Custos Brevium*, and to whom Money is paid for the Kings use, executed by a Deputy, Mr. *William Higford.*

2. Clerk of the Warrants, *Thomas Browne*, Esq; executed by a Deputy, Mr. *Robert Fish*, who entreth all Warrants of Attorney, for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolleth all Deeds, acknow-

acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court,

3. Clerk of the Juries, *Lumley Robinson*, Esq; who makes out the Writs, called *Habeas Corpora*, and *Destringas Juratorum*, for appearance of the Jury, either in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Countrey, executed by Mr. *Hambden* his Deputy.

4. Clerk of the Essoins, or excuses for lawful cause of absence, Mr. *William Hall*.

5. Clerk of the *Supersedeas*, *Richard Abbot*, Esq; which is held by Patent, but before King *James*'s time the Writs of *Supersedeas* were made by the Exigenter.

In this Court are also Filazers, for the several Counties of *England*, so called from the *French*, *Fil* a Thred, because they File their Writs. These make out all Process upon Original Writs, and do many other things, too long to be here set down; of these there are 14. *viz.* *Fabian Philips*, Esq; who hath *London*, *Middlesex*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridge-Shires*. The rest of the Counties are divided amongst these that follow,

Thomas Stringer, Esq;	Mr. *Bartholomew Cante*
Mr. *Henry Dotyn*,	Mr. *Edmund Le Neve*,
Mr. *Richard Spicer*,	Mr. *John Bennet*,
Francis Gray, Esq;	Mr. *Charles Speke*,
Mr. *Humphrey Norborne*	Mr. *Thomas Herbert*,
Mr. *Thomas Child*,	Mr. *Richard Midlemore*
Mr. *Charles Clare*,	And Mr. *Lawr. Alcock*,

who is Protonotary, Filazer, and Exigenter of *Monmouth*, by Patent, the rest, in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life.

There are also four Exigenters, whose Office is to make all Exigents and Proclamations, in all Actions where Process of Outlawry doth lye,

lye. This Writ is called an Exigent, becauſe it exacteth the Party, that is, requireth his appearance to anſwer the Law, and lies againſt a Tranſgreſſor of the Law, that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods within the County, ſo that after ſummons by the Sheriff, at five ſeveral County Courts, if he appear not, he is Outlawed. The four Exigenters at preſent are,

John Dawling, Eſq; | *Tollemach Duke*, Eſq;
Mr. *Charles Glare*, | And Mr. *Tho. Goudge*,

all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Juſtice, and are for Life.

There are alſo belonging to this Court, four Cryers and a Porter.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

THe next Court for Execution of Laws, is, that called the *Exchequer*, ſo called, as ſome think, from a Chequer-wrought Carpet, covering the great Table in that Court, as the Court of *Green-Cloth* in the Kings Houſe is ſo called from the Green Carpet, or elſe from the *French* word *Eſchequier* a Cheſs-board, becauſe the Accomptants in that Office, were wont to uſe ſuch Boards in their Calculation. Here are tryed all Cauſes which belong to the Kings Treaſury or Revenue, as touching Accounts, Diſburſements, Cuſtoms, and all Fines impoſed upon any Man. In this Court may ſit the Lord Treaſurer; the Chancellor, of the *Exchequer*, the Lord Chief Baron, and four other Learned Judges, called Barons of the *Exchequer*, and one other Curſitor Baron, who at preſent are,

The

The Honourable *William Mountague*, Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*.
Sir *Edward Atkins*,
Sir *William Gregory*,
Sir *Thomas Streete*,
William Crawley, Curſitor Baron.

But the two firſt ſeldom ſit, and theſe five laſt ſeldom fail; The firſt of theſe five, is the Principal Judge of this Court, and Anſwers the Bar of the Bariſters, who direct their Speech to him, takes Recognizances for the Kings Debts, *&c.* It is an high Office of high Honor and Profit, he is ſtiled Lord Chief Baron, is Created by Letters Patents, to hold this Dignity, *Quam diu bene ſe geſſerit*, wherein he hath a more fixed Eſtate than the Chief Juſtices of either Bench, for the Law intends this an Eſtate for Life; He alone without the other Barons, Sits at *Guild-Hall* the Afternoon in Term-time, upon *Niſi prius* in *London*, takes Audits, Accounts, Recognizanſes, Preſentations of Offices, and many other things of importance. In the abſence of the Lord Chief Baron, the other three Barons ſupply his place according to their Seniority; but the fifth is ſaid to be the Curſitor of the Court, and adminiſters the Oaths to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, *&c.* of the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, but is no Itinerante Judge, nor counted one of the Twelve Judges.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, one of Law, another of Equity.

All judicial proceedings according to Law, are *coram Baronibus*; but the Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is *coram Theſaurario*

saurario, Cancellario, & *Baronibus.* This Court had its beginning, *Primo Ph.* & *Mar.*

The Authority of this Court is of Original Jurisdiction, without any Commission.

Note also, that all the other fore-mentioned Courts, were not instituted by any Statute or Written-Law, but have their Original from the antient custom of the Kingdom.

For a long time after the Conquest, there sate in the *Exchequer*, both Spiritual and Temporal Barons of the Realm, and in latter times there sate in their places, others that were not Peers of the Realm, yet stiled *Barons, quia ibi sedere solebant Barones.*

All the Twelve Judges belonging to these High Tribunals, sit in Robes, and square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity, because (as some say) they were antiently most commonly Clergy-men and Doctors, Bishops or Prelates.

A List of the several Officers belonging to His Majesties Court of Exchequer.

*In the Upper-*Exchequer.

THe Kings Remembrancer, *EVELYN* Vicount *FANSHAW*, in whose Office are Eight sworn Clerks, whereof

Thomas Hall, *Ansel Beaumont*, } Esquires, the two Secondaries.

The rest are,

Mr. *Hugh Frankland*,
Mr. *Butler Buggin*,
Mr. *George Watts*.
Mr. *Francis Butler*.
Mr. *Gabriel Armiger*,
Mr. *William Bathurst*,

In this Office pass all the Accounts concerning the Kings Revenue, for Customs Excize, Hearth-Money, Subsidies, and all Aids granted to the King in Parliament, and all other Accounts in what Nature soever, concerning the King's Revenue, either certain or casual; All Securities, either by Bonds or Recognizances, to the Kings Majesty, for any of His Debts, are taken here. All Proceedings upon any Statute by Information for Custom, Excizes, or any other Penal Law. All Proceedings upon the said Bonds or Recognizances, or any other Bonds taken in the Kings Name, by Officers appointed thereunto, under the Great Seal of *England*, and transmitted into this Office for recovery thereof. From whence issue forth Process, to cause all Accountants to come in and Account. In the Court of *Exchequer*

chequer, there being a Court of Equity, all proceedings touching the ſame, are in this Office, with many other things concerning the Kings Revenue. This Office is in the Kings Gift.

Next is the Lord Treaſurers Remembrancer, Sir *John Osbourn*, Kt. whoſe Office is to make Proceſs againſt all Sheriffs, Receivers, Bayliffs, *&c.* for their Accounts, and many other things of moment, as Eſtreat-Rules, all Charters, and Letters-Patents, whereupon any Rents are reſerved to the King. In this Office there were heretofore twelve ſworn Clerks, whereof the two firſt were called Secondaries; and whoſe Names are now *John Tuthil*, and *John Tayleaure*, Eſquires. This alſo is in the Kings Gift.

Clerk of the Pipe, is the Right Honourable *Hugh* Lord *Clifford*, who hath all the Accounts and Debts due to the King, drawn out of the Remembrancers Office, and chargeth them down in the Great Roll or Pipe, and therefore probably was it called the *Pipe-Office*. He hath under him eight ſworn Clerks,

Nicholas Highmore, Eſq; Chief Secondary.
Walter Walſinger,
John Bennet,
Francis Sterne,
Thomas Cole,
Henry Burnet,
Edward Underwood,
Joſeph Cranmer.

Here alſo Accountants have their *Quietus eſt*, and here are made Leaſes of extended Lands.

Comptroller of the Pipe, *John Pottinger*, Eſq; who writeth out Summons twice every year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Farms and Debts of the Pipe; he alſo keepeth a controlement of the Pipe, that is, keepeth a Roll of the Pipe-Office Accounts, whereby to diſcover any thing that ſhall be amiſs.

Clerk of the Pleas, is *Richard Beresford*. Esq; in whose Office, all the Officers of the *Exchequer*, and other priviledged Persons, as Debtors to the King, *&c.* are to have their priviledge to plead, and be impleaded, as to all matters at the Common-Law. And the Proceedings are accordingly by Declarations, Pleas, and Trials, as at the Common-Law, because they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their attendance is required. In this Office, there are four sworn Attorneys, viz. *Thomas Arden*, *Richard Ogden*, *Charles Haynes*, and *Will. Fothergill.*

Foreign *Opposer* is *Charles Whitaker*, Esq; whose Office is, whereunto all Sheriffs repair, to be by him opposed of their *Green Wax*, and from thence is drawn down a Charge upon the Sheriffs, to the Clerk of the Pipe; this Office is kept in *Grays Inn*.

Clerk of the *Estreats*, *Timothy Whitfield* Esq; whose Office is to receive, every Term, the Estreats or Extracts out of the Office of the *Remembrancer* of the Lord Treasurer; and to write them out, to be levied for the King also, to make Schedules for such Sums as are to be discharged.

Auditors of the *Impress*, *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Done*, Esquires, who *Audit* the Great Accounts of the Kings Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-Fruits, and Tenths, Naval, and Military Expences, Moneys Impressed, *&c.*

Auditors of the Revenue, there are seven,

John Shaley, Esq;
Sir *Joseph Seymour*, Kt.
John Philips, Esq;
Anthony Parsons, Esq;
Humphrey Morrice, Esq;
Anthony Stephens.
Sir *William Godolphin* for *Wales*.
Anthony Stephens.

These

These *Audit* all all the Accompts of the Kings other Revenue, that arise by *Aids*, granted in Parliament.

Remembrancer of First-Fruits and Tenths, is *William Prittiman*, Esq; whose Deputies are *Robert Urwin* and *George Robinson*, These take all Compositions for First-Fruits and Tenths, and make Process against such as pay not the same: this Office is kept in *Hatton Garden*.

There are also two other considerable Officers, called Deputy-Chamberlains, Mr. *Cole*, and Mr. *Ady*, in whose Office at *Westminster*, are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies, (whereof more anon) so exactly ranged by Months and years, that they may presently be found out, to be joyned with their respective Stock or Tally, when thereunto required; which being done, and proving true, they deliver the same, attested for a lawful Tally to the Clerk of the Pipe, for to be allowed in the Great Roll; but in case any corruption hath been used, the same is easily, and soon discovered, and the Offender severely punished, by Fine and Imprisonment.

There are also divers other Officers, as Clerk of the Parcels, Clerk of the Nichils, Marshals, Usher of the *Exchequer*, whose Office is executed by a Deputy, also four under Ushers.

Of the other part of the Exchequer, *called by some of the* Lower Exchequer, *where the Kings Revenue is Received and Disbursed with admirable Order and Frugality.*

THe Principal Officer is the Lord Treasurer, of whom, see the *First Part of the State of* England.

This Office upon the Resignation of the late Lord *Clifford*, was conferred upon the Right Honourable, the Lord Vicount *Latimer*, afterwards created Earl of *Danby*, and since his going out, it is executed by five Lords Commissioners, *viz.*

The Right Honourable Laurence *Viscount* Hide *of* Kennelworth.
Sir John Ernle, Kt. *Chancellor of the* Exchequer.
Sir Edward Dearing, Kt.
Sidney Godolphin Esq;
Sir Stephen Fox, Kt.

There is one Secretary, *Henry Guy*, Esq;

Next Officer is the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, who is also an Officer of great Account and Authority; he hath a Principal Power, not only in the *Exchequer* Court, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the Kings Revenue: He hath also the custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*. He Sits in the Court not only above all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, but (as some say) above the Lord Treasurer, having a superinten

dene

dency and controulment over the Lord Treasurers Roll.

He hath the Gift of the Controller, or Clerk of the Pipe, and of the Clerk of the *Pleas*, also of the Clerk of the *Nichils*, and of the Seal of the Court.

He is moreover Under-Treasurer, and hath the Gift of the two Praisers of the Court. This Office is now enjoyed by Sir *John Ernle*, Knight.

Then there are two Chamberlains of the *Exchequer*, Sir *Nicholas Steward*, and Mr. *Hyldiard*, in whose custody are many antient Records, Leagues and Treaties, with Forreign Princes the Standards of Moneys, Weights and Measures, those antient famous Books called *Dooms-day*, and the *Black-Book* of the *Exchequer*, whereof the former is *Liber Censualis totius Angliæ*, the *Tax-Book* of *England*, made by *William* the Conqueror, wherein is described all the Lands of *England*, with the true value, and their Owners names; it was six years in making, *viz.* from the 14*th* to the 20*th* year of that King, and called at first, *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, but since named *Dooms day Book*, because therein was set down an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages of *England*, but the number of Families, of Men, Soldiers, and Husbandmen, Bondmen, Servants, Cattle; how much Money, what Rent, how much Meadow, Pasture, Woods, Tillage, Common, Marsh, Heath, every one possessed: and when any one was cited, or any difference arose about those things and Taxes, *&c.* there was no place for denying or deceiving the King (whereof many men now make little Conscience, though all good Christians ever accounted it a grievous and hainous Sin) when this *Book* was opened, like as at it will

be at the opening of the *Book* at the Great day of *Doom*, or General Judgment of the World. This Book is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Line transcribed, is to be paid 4 *d.*

Next is the *Auditor* of the Receipts, Sir *Robert Howard*, whose Office is to file the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all Money received, and to draw all Orders to be Signed by the Lord High Treasurer, for issuing forth all Moneys by virtue of Privy Seals, which are Recorded and Lodged in his Office. He also makes Debentures to the several Persons, who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for payment to the Tellers. He receives every week, the state of the Account of each Teller; and also weekly, certifies the whole to the Lord High Treasurer, or Lords Commissioners, who immediately present the Estimate or Ballance to the King. He takes the Tellers Account in gross, at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. By him are kept the several Registers, appointed for paying all persons in course, upon several branches of the Kings Revenue. He is *Scriptor Talliorum*, hath five Clerks to manage the whole Estate of Moneys received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next, there are four Tellers, *viz. John Lo-Loving*, Esq: Sir *George Downing*, Kt. Sir *Thomas Vernon*, Kt. *George Downing*, Esq; Their Clerks or Under-Tellers are, Mr. *Spycer*, Mr. *Woodroofe*, Mr. *Squibb*, Mr. *Deering*: Their Office is to receive all Moneys due to the King, and thereupon to throw down a Bill through a Pipe into the Tally-Court, where it is received by the Auditors Clerk, who there attends to write the words of the said Bill upon a Tally, and then deliver

liver the ſame to be entred by the Clerk of the Pells, or his under Clerk, who there attends to enter it in his Book; then the Tally is cloven by the two Deputy-Chamberlains, who have their Seals; and while the Senior Deputy reads one part, the Junior examines the other part with the other two Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, is *William Wardour*, Eſq; whoſe Office is to enter every Tellers Bill into a Parchment Skin, (in *Latine*, *Pellis*, whence this Office hath its name) all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what cauſe, or by whomſoever; and is in nature of a Comptroller, hath four Clerks, whereof one is for the *Introitus*; and another for the *Exitus*. Moreover, he is to make weekly, and halfe yearly Books, both of the Receipts and Payments, which are delivered to the Lord Treaſurer, or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

In the Tally-Court ſit the Deputies of the two Chamberlains, *John Low* and *Matthew Liſter*, Eſquires; who cleave the Tallies, and examine each piece apart.

A Tally in the *Exchequer*, from the *French Verb*, *Tallier*, to cut, is a very antient, and moſt certain way of avoiding all cozenage in the Kings Revenue; the like no where elſe in Chriſtendom, and is after this manner.

He that pays the King any Moneys, receives for his Acquittance a Tally, that is, the one halfe of a ſtick cloven, with certain proportionable Notches thereon, expreſſive of the ſum from the ſaid Deputy-Chamberlains, who keep the other cloven part of the ſtick, called the Foyl, and deliver it to the Tally-Joyners, on the other ſide of the *Exchequer*, who are alſo Deputies to the Chamberlains, and they joyn it with the Foyl, which agreeing, they give it their Teſt, and

send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe: where their *Quietus est* is ingrossed in Parchment.

This most antient way of striking of Tallies hath been found, by long experience, to be absolutely the best way that ever was invented, for it is mortally impossible so to falsifie or counterfeit a Tally, but that upon rejoyning it with the Counterfoyle, it will be obvious to every eye, either in the Notches, or in the cleaving, in the Longitude, or in the Latitude, in the natural growth, or in the shape of the Counterfoyl: whereas Acquittances in Writing cannot be so done, but that they may be counterfeited by skilful Penmen, and that so exactly, as that he who wrote the Original, shall not be able to know his own hand from the counterfeit, as hath been frequently seen in all the Courts of *Westminster*.

Other Officers in the *Exchequer* are the two Ushers, *Robert*, and *Philip Packer*, Esquires, whose Office is to take care to secure the *Exchequer* by day and by night, and all the Avenues leading to the same, and to furnish all necessaries, as Books, Paper &c.

There is also a Tally-cutter, Mr. *Samuel Langford*, and four Messengers.

By long continuance, and the wisest contrivances that the ablest Men of many Ages could invent, the *Exchequer* of the King of *England*, is become the best ordered publick Revenue in the World.

Though the number of Officers in the *Exchequer*, is far greater than in any of the Kings Courts, yet not near so great as the Financers, and other Officers belonging to the Revenues of the French King, who are so many, that their Fees eat up a very considerable part of the whole

whole Revenue: whereas, for rewarding all the Officers in the English *Exchequer*, whereof most are ever persons of Estates, Parts, and great Integrity, it costs the King a very inconsiderable sum of Money, as will easily appear to any one who shall consider, that in case of a Gift from the King of Moneys, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it, pays but 5 *l. per Cent.* amongst the Tellers, Auditors, Clerks of the Pells, and their Clerks, and to all other Officers whatsoever; and, which is remarkable, there goes not amongst the said Officers and Clerks, so much as 5 *s. per Cent:* out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, to the Cofferer, Treasurer of the Chamber, *&c.*

In case of Moneys paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, Receivers, it costs them sometimes but 6 *d.* and at most but 3 *s.* for every payment, under a thousand pounds: and that goes only to the Clerks for their pains in Writing and attending.

The bringing in of all Moneys to the King, costs his Majesty, amongst Receivers Collectors, and all others in the Countrey, not above 1 *s.* in the pound; and at His *Exchequer*, it costs him in a manner nothing at all; for the Tellers, who are bound to the King in 20000 *l.* security, for the true discharge of their great Trusts, have under 33 *l. per annum* for their Salary from the King and the two Clerks of each Teller, who constantly attend their Offices, have nothing at all from the King.

The

The Court of the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

THere is another Court at *Westminster*, called the Court of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, which takes cognizance of all Causes that any way concern the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, which hath been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court, is the Chancellor of the *Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney of the *Dutchy*. There are divers other Officers of this Court, a List of whose Names here follow.

Sir *Robert Carr*, Chancellor, and is also one of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council.

Sir *John Heath*, Attorney-General,

Sir *John Curson*, Receiver-General,

Sir *John Ottway*, Vice-Chancellor of the *Dutchy*.

John Fanshaw, Esq; } Auditors.
Edward Webb, Esq; }

Sir *Gilbert Gerrard*, Kt. Clerk of the *Dutchy*.

Thomas Desborough, Messenger.

This Court is kept at *Westminster*, by the *Lower Exchequer*, and the Office of Sir *Gilbert Gerrard* at *Grays-Inn*.

Of the High Court of CHANCERY.

NExt to the *Kirgs-Bench* in *Weſtminſter-Hall*, is wiſely placed this High Court, to mitigate the rigor of that; it is *Curia Cancellariæ*, becauſe, as ſome think, the Judge of this Court ſate antiently *Intra Cancellos*, or *Latices*, as the Eaſt end of our Churches being ſeparated *per Cancellos*, from the Body of the Church, as peculiarly belonging to the Prieſt, were thence called *Chancels*.

This Court is the *Officina Juſtitiæ*, the Womb of all our Fundamental Laws, the Fountain of all our Proceedings in Law, the original of all other Courts. It is as antient as the civility of the Nation, though perhaps by another name.

This Court proceeds, either ordinarily, according to the Laws, Statutes, and Cuſtoms of the Nation, and in *Latine*, granting out Writs Mandatory, and Remedial, Writs of Grace; or elſe according to Equity and Conſcience, and by *Engliſh* Bill: ſo that the *Chancery* hath two Courts in one, the equitable part is by Bills, Anſwers, and Decrees, to examine Frauds Combinations, Truſts, Secret Uſes, *&c.* to moderate the rigor of the Laws, and reſcue Men out of the hands of their Oppreſſors. To relieve a Man, eſpecially in three things, *viz.* againſt Cheats, unfortunate Accidents, and breaches of Truſt.

Out of this Court are iſſued out Writs, or Summons for Parliaments, Edicts, Proclamations, Charters, Protections, Safe-Conducts, Writs of *Moderata Miſericordia*, when any perſon hath

been

been amerced too high, and for a reasonable part of Goods for Widows and Orphans, Patents for Sheriffs, Writs of *Certiorari* to remove Records, and false Judgments in inferior Courts, Writs of *Audita Querela*, and *Scire facias*: here are Sealed and Inrolled Letters Patents, Treaties and Leagues with Foreign Princes, Deeds between Party and Party, touching their Lands and Estates, or Purchasers taking Recognizances, and making of Extents upon Statutes and Recognizances for payment of Money, or securing of Contracts, Writs Remedial or Magisterial, Commissions of Appeal, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, *&c.* The Court of *Common-Pleas*, which are betwixt Subject and Subject, hath its Original and Commissions from the *Chancery*, and cannot hold Pleas without it.

For the *Latine* part of this Court are the 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English* part are the Six Clerks.

The Court of *Equity*, that proceeds not according to Law, is no Court of Record, and therefore binds only the Person, not his Lands or Goods.

Court of Chancery.

The Judge of this Court, is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*. He is here the sole Judge, whereas in other Courts there are three or four Judges: but he may, and doth often, in Cases of greater weight and difficulty, in cases of Law, call some of the other Judges to his assistance; and therefore it is said, this Office may be discharged by one that is no professed Lawyer, as it was almost always antiently; and so of latter times by Sir *Christopher Hatton*, and after by Doctor *Williams*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, to their great Praise and Commendation.

It

It is the highest Dignity in *England*, that a Layman is capable of, it is *Summum ambientis animi quasi Solstitium*; and the Chancellor is, *Magistratuum omnium Antistes*.

Antiently the Lord Chancellor had sometimes his Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Keeper of the Great Seal*; but of latter times, they differ only in Name.

In *France*, he that is made Chancellor, is *Durante vita*, his Place cannot be taken away, although the Seals may. It is said there, that he is so to attend to the sole Interest of the King and People, that he must not be sensible of any Relations, or other consideration; and therefore may not put himself in Mourning, neither for his own Father, nor for the King himself.

Chancellors have been in *England*, as the Learned Sir *William Dugdale* finds, as soon as Christianity was embraced by the *Saxons*.

The Chancellor is said to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, to judge *secundum æquum & bonum*, according to Equity and Conscience; He is to moderate the τὸ ακριβοδίκαιον, the exact Rigor and Letter of the Law, whereunto other Judges are strictly tied; for the Princes of this Realm, (in imitation of the KING of Kings, Governing the World by *Justice* and *Mercy*) have erected two Supream Tribunals together, at the upper end of *Westminster-Hall*, one of *Justice*, wherein nothing but the strict Letter of the Law is observed; and the other of *Mercy*, wherein the rigor of the Law is tempered with the sweetness of Equity, which is nothing else but *Mercy*, qualifying the sharpness of *Justice*. *Court of Kings-Bench.*

This Court being a Court of Conscience, the less it is perplexed with the quirks of Lawyers, the

the more it is guided by Conscience and Equity; and therefore the Kings of *England* would have this Court superior to the other Tribunals, that so, if any thing was done amiss, by those following the rigor of the Law, here, by good Conscience and Equity, it might be amended: wherein they followed the Noble Pattern of the Great *Constantine*, *Qui omnes suas leges imperfectas esse voluit, ut inde subditi sui appellarent ad Episcopos*; and therefore in all former times, the Judges of this Court were chosen out of the Clergy, able Divines, who by their skill in the Law of God, and of Nations, were best able to judge, according to Moderation and Equity, and most willing to execute accordingly, also fittest to dispose of the Kings Spiritual Benefices.

Besides, when this High Office was given to Bishops and Clergy-men, and thereby wealth, and a publick Spirit, usually conjoyned; what great publick Acts of Piety and Charity, were done by them for this Nation? To mention only in *Oxford*, what Noble and rich Foundations are *Christ-Church*, *Magdalens*, *New-Colledge*, and *Merton-Colledge*? All Founded by Bishops that were Chancellors; and on the contrary, since the places of Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy Seal &c. have been usually in the hands of Lay-men, what one great Work hath been done for the publick, but only Wealth heaped up for their own private Families?

The manner of proceeding in this Court, is much like that in the Courts of the Civil-Law; the Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, the Decrees in *English* or *Latine*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

The

The Chancellor, or Lord-Keeper hath twelve Assistants, antiently called *Clerici*, or *Magistri Cancellariæ*, because they were usually in Holy Orders, and all Doctors of Laws, for Master and Doctor was antiently the same, as at this day, a Doctor in the Arts, is called *Magister in Artibus*, and sometimes they were called *Coadjudices*. *Masters of Chancery.*

The first of these is the *Master of the Rolls*, in *Latine*, *Sacrorum Scriniorum Magister*, so called from the Chappel wherein the Rolls are kept; it is a place of great Dignity, and is in the Gift of the King, either for Life, or during His Majesties pleasure; and this Officer hath *Jure Officii*, the gift of those considerable Offices of the Six Clerks in *Chancery*, hath the keeping of the Rolls, hath all the House of the *Converted Jews*, now called the *Rolls*, and in the absence of the Chancellor hears Causes there, and makes Orders, by virtue of a Commission, with two Masters, and that *Jure Officii*. *Master of the Rolls.*

When he Sits in the Lords House in Parliament, he Sits next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Woolsack.

One reason why the Masters of *Chancery* were ever *Civilians*, may be, because for all Causes, almost imaginable, some Law, or Case Conformable thereunto, may be fetched by a good *Civilian* out of that Law of Laws, called the *Civil-Law*. Another may be, because the *Chancery* more antient than any other Court of *England*, (for all Orignal Writs and Commissions, whereupon the other Courts do ground all their proceedings, do ground from thence) hath probably been taken from the *Civil Law*, divers points of proceedings not used in *Common-Law*-Courts, as the Defendants answering to the Bill, and sometimes to the Interrogatories upon

upon Oath, though to the accusing of a mans self, in divers Matters damageable, and penal; by the whole manner of publication, the deposition of Witnesses upon Interrogatories, and *in perpetuam rei Memoriam*, by the term and use of final Decree, and many other points differing from the *Common-Law*, and wholly agreeing with the *Civil-Law*.

This Court is always open, whereas all the others are shut, but only in Term time; so that if a Man be wrongfully imprisoned, in the Vacation time out of Term, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him justice according to Laws: so likewise may this Court grant Prohibitions, in time of Vacation, as well as in Term time.

A List of the several Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery.

HEneage Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*.

Then the Twelve Masters of *Chancery* as followeth.

Sir *Harbottle Grimston*, Baronet, Master of the *Rolls*.
Sir *Thomas Escourt*, Kt.
Sir *John Coel*, Kt.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Kt. Doctor of Laws.
Sir *William Beversham*, Kt.
Sir *Edward Low*, Doctor of Laws.
Sir *Samuel Clarke*, Kt.
Sir *Lacon William Child*, Kt.
Sir *Miles Cook*, Kt.
Sir *John Franklin*, Kt.
Sir *John Hoskins*, Kt.
Sir *Adam Otley*, Kt.

The House founded at first for the Converted *Jews*, was, after their expulsion out of *England*, annext for ever to the Office of Master of the *Rolls*, where he hath the custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, Recognisances, which being made up in Rolls of Parchments, gave occasion for that name.

At

At present there are kept all the Rolls, since the beginning of *Richard* the 3. the rest are kept in the *Tower* of *London*.

In his Gift are, besides the Six Clerks Office, the Offices of the Examiners, three of the Clerks of the Petti-bag, and the Six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel, where the Rolls are kept.

Next, Clerk of the Crown, *Henry Barker*, Esquire, before-mentioned: This Office is of high importance; he is either by himself or Deputy, continually to attend the Lord Chancellor for special Matters of State, and hath a Place in the Higher House of Parliament: He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, sitting in the Parliament, upon Warrant directed to him upon the death, or removal of any Member; and also Commissions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Goal-delivery, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions distributing Justice to His Majesties Subjects: which Office is executed by Mr. *Milton* as a Deputy.

Protonotary of this Court is *Robert Pescod*, Esq; this Office is chiefly to expedite Commissions for Embassies.

It is executed by a Deputy.

Clerk of the *Hamper* or *Hanaper*: sometime stiled Warden of the *Hanaper*: whose Office is to receive all the Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs, and to attend the Keeper of the Seal daily in Term-time, and at all times of Sealing, with Leather-Bags now, (but anciently probably with Hampers) wherein are put all Sealed Charters, Patents, &c. and then those Bags, delivered to the Comptroller of the *Hamper*.

per. This Office is now enjoyed by *Henry Seymour*, Esq; and executed by a Deputy, *Edward Seymour*, Esq;.

Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, is an Office very considerable, and is to take care of the Prisoners there, who are commonly such as are sent thither from this Court, for contempt to the King or his Laws, or such as will not pay their Debts, *&c.* The present Warden is *Richard Maulove*, Esq;

Sergeant at Arms is Sir *George Chernock* Kt. whose Office is to bear a Gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor or Keeper for the time being.

Six Clerks are Officers of great account, next in degree to the Twelve Masters in *Chancery*, whose Office is to inroll Commissions, Pardons, Patents, Warrants, *&c.* that are passed the Great Seal. They were antiently *Clerici*, and afterwards forfeited their Places if they did Marry, till by Act of Parliament in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, they were allowed to take Wives.

They are also Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Defendants, in Causes depending in this Court.

The present Six Clerks are,

Matthew Pindar, Esq;
Matthew Block, Esq;
Sir *Edward Abney*, Kt.
Sir *William Parkins*, Kt.
Shem Bridges, Esq;
Sir *Robert Marsham*, Kt.

who keep their several Offices at a place called the *Six Clerks Office* in *Chancery-lane*, and constantly keep, Commons together in Term-time.

Examiners in *Chancery* there are two, Sir *Thomas Escourt*, Kt. *junior*, and *Francis Twisden*, Esq;

Esq; Their Office is to examine the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit on both sides.

This Office also is executed at the *Rolls*.

Clerks of the Petty-bag in *Chancery* are three, *Aaron Pengry*, Esq; *James Bennet*, Esq; and *Edmond Escourt*, Esq; they are under the Master of the *Rolls*. Their Office is to make all Patents for Customers, Comptrollers, all *Conge d' Elires*, first Summons of Nobility, Clergy, Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament, &c.

The Six Clerks of the *Rolls* Chappel are *Henry Grimston*, *William Walsh*, *Samuel Guillym*, *John Lilly*, *Jos. Haley*, and *Sam. Killingworth*, Esquires.

The *Subpœna*-Office is to issue out Writs to summon persons to appear in *Chancery*.

This Office is in the hands of *Frances*, Lady *Vane*, Sir *Walter Vane*, and *Charles Vane*, and executed by their Deputy, Mr. *Nicholas Hook*.

Clerk of the Patents, or of Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, is Sir *Richard Pigot*, Kt. and executed by a Deputy; this Office was erected 16 *Jac.*

The Register of the Court of *Chancery* is *Henry*, Earl of *St. Albans*, under whom are Deputy-Registers, *viz. Henry Devenish*, Esq; and *George Edwards*, Gent. Registers for the Rolls. *Carew Guidott*, *Gent.* and *Thomas Campion*, Gent.

Clerk of the *Reports*, Keeper of the Old Book, and of one of the Entry-Books, *John Sandford*, Gent. Keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Robert Devenish*, Gent.

The

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in the said Court of *Chancery*, is an Office granted by Letters Patents, of which Office, *Samuel Poynter*, Esq; is Master.

Cursitors Office in the *Chancery*, is to make out Original Writs, they were antiently called *Clerici de cursu*, of these there are Twenty four, whereof each one hath certain Counties and Cities allotted to them, into which they make out such Original Writs as are required. These Clerks are a Corporation of themselves, and are all Persons of Quality, whose Names follow.

The Names of the Cursitors *are these,*

John Symonds Principal.
William Barker, } Adjutants.
Richard Price }

George Norbury,
Abraham Nelson,
Richard Plumpton,
John Norbury,
Edmund Eyre,
William Adderley,
Abraham Skinner,
John Shelbery,
William Plumpton,
Thomas Fisher,
Elias Gladman,
William Loe,
Michael Terry,
Jeoffrey Elwes,
Matthew Colborne,
James Smith,
Samuel Layton,
John Hawkins,
Samuel Coles,
George Davies, and
John Oades.

who execute these Offices by themselves, or by their Deputies. This Office is kept near *Lincolns-Inn*.

Secretary

Secretary of the Presentation of Spiritual Benefices, *Henery Frederick Thynne*, Esq;

There is also an Office called the *Alienation-Office*, whereunto all Writs of *Covenant* and *Entry*, whereupon *Fines* are Levied, and *Recoveries* suffered, are carried to have Fines for Alienation, set and paid thereupon; this Office is executed by three Commissioners, *viz. Peregrine Bertie*, Esq; Sir *Edmond Turner*, and *Edward Courthopp*, Esq; who set those Fines. *Richard Courthopp* who indorses the value of the Lands upon those Writs. In all are counted seventy two Offices under the Lord High Chancellor of *England*. Mr. *Nichols*, Receiver of those Fines, and *John Brooks* Porter of the Office.

All the fore-mentioned Courts of Judicature at *Westminster*, are opened four times a year, called the four *Terms*, *viz.*

Easter Term, which beginneth always the seventeenth day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 days,

Trinity Term begins the 5th day after *Trinity Sunday*, and lasteth 20 days.

Michaelmas Term began heretofore a little after that Feast, but now by a late Statute, begins the 23 of *October*, and lasteth 37 days.

Lastly, *Hilary Term* begins now 10 days after *St. Hilary Bishop*, or the 23 of *January*, and lasteth 21 days, so in all 105 days, from whence must be deducted about 20 Sundays and Holidays, which are as *Dies Nefasti*, wherein the Courts sit not: so that in one fourth part of the year, and that in one City, all considerable Causes of the greatest part of *England* are fully decided and determined; whereas in Foreign parts, the Courts of Justice are open

all

all the year except high Holidays and Harvest, and that in all great Cities. This may seem therefore strange to all Foreigners, till they know that the *English* have always been given more to peaceableness and industry, than other people, and that rather than go so far as *London*, and be at so great charges with Attorneys and Lawyers, they will either refer their differences to the Arbitration of their Parish-Priests, who do, or ought to think it a principal part of their Duty to reconcile Differences within their Parishes, or to the Arbitration of honest neighbors; or else are content to submit their differences to Tryal before the Judges of Assizes, called also *Justices in Eyre*, or the *Itinerant Judges*, who twice a year, *viz.* after the end of *Hilary Term*, and after the end of *Trinity Term*, two by two of these principal Judges ride several Circuits, and at the principal Town of every County, sit to hear and determine all Causes of lesser moment, both Civil and Criminal; a most excellent wise Constitution, begun by King *Henry* the Second, *Anno* 1176. who at first divided *England* into six Circuits, (not the same that are now) and to each Circuit allotted three Judges. *Wales* also is divided into two Circuits, *North* and *South Wales*, for which are designed in like manner, two Sergeants at Law for each Circuit. These Judges give judgment of the *Pleas* of the Crown, and all *Common Pleas* within those Counties, dispatching, ordinarily in two or three days, all Controversies in a County that are grown to issue in the fore-mentioned Courts at *London*, between Plaintiffs and Defendants, and that by their Peers, a Jury of Twelve Men, *ex vicineto*, out of the neighborhood, whereabout the business lies. So that twice a

year in *England* and *Wales*, Justice may be said to be rightly and speedily administred, even at our own doors.

Besides the fore-mentioned Courts at *Westminster*, *Henry* the Eighth erected, for the more ease of the Subject, a Court in the *North* of *England*, another for the Countrey of *Wales*, and Counties adjoyning, and intended another for *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*; and these in manner of those Courts called in *France*, *Parlements*, where all Cases might be decided, both according to the Laws of *England*, and according to Equity in *Chancery*: Of these Courts, that for *Cornwal* was never fully erected, those people desiring rather to come to *London* for Justice: that of the *North* was by the late Long Parliament, taken away, and so was that of *Wales*; but this last since the Restauration of the King is again erected. Of this Court or Council of the Marches of *Wales* is a Lord President, at present the Right Honourable *Henry Somerset*, Marquis and Earl of *Worcester*; divers Counsellors, Secretary, Attorney, Solicitor, Surveyor, who have Sallaries from His Majesty.

Having

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

HAving given a brief Account of the Civil Government of all *England* in General, next ſhall be deſcribed the particular Government of Counties, Hundreds, Cities, Burroughs, and Villages.

Juſtices of the Peace.

For the Civil Government of all Counties, the King makes choice of ſome of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, Lawyers, Men of worth and Parts, who have their uſual Reſidence in the Connty, ſo many as His Majeſty pleaſeth, to keep the Peace of the County; and theſe, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal, are called Juſtices of the Peace, at firſt ſtiled Wardens of the Peace, and ſuch of them in whom the King doth more particularly confide or reſpect, are called Juſtices of the *Quorum*, from thoſe words in the Commiſſion, *Quorum* A. B. *unum eſſe volumus*, that is, ſome buſineſs of more importance, may not be tranſacted without the preſence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal Juſtices of Peace and *Quorum*, is, by the Lord Chancellor, made *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, ſo called, becauſe he hath the cuſtody of the Rolls, or Records of the Seſſions, and is to bring them to each Quarter-Seſſions

The Original of Juſtices of the Peace, is from the firſt year of *Edward* the Third.

Their Office is to call before them, examine and commit to Priſon all Thieves, Murderers, Wandering Rogues, thoſe that hold Conſpiracies, Conventicles, Riots; and almoſt all other Delinquencies that may occaſion the breach of Peace and Quiet to the Kings Subjects; to commit all ſuch to Priſon, as either cannot, or by Law are not to be bailed, that is, cannot be

set at liberty by Sureties, taken for their appearance at a place and time certain) and to see them brought forth in due time to Tryal.

Every Quarter or three Months, the Justices meet at the Chief or Shire-Town, where the Grand Inquest or Jury of the County is summoned to appear, who upon Oath are to enquire of all Traitors, Hereticks, Conventiclers, Thieves, Murtherers, Money-Coyners, Riots, &c. Those that appear to be guilty, are by the said Justices committed to prison, to be Tryed at the next Assizes, when the Judges at *Westminster* come their Circuits afore-mentioned.

For the execution of Laws in every County except *Westmerland* and *Durham*, the King every *Michaelmas Term* nominates for each County a Sheriff, that is, a *Reeve* of the Shire, *Præpositus*, or *Præfectus Comitatus*, a Governor or Guardian of the County, for the words of the Patent are, *Commissimus tibi Custodiam Comitatus Nostri de* N.

The Sheriff's Office is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him, out of the King's Courts, to empannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Tryal, to see the Sentences both in Civil and Criminal Affairs executed; to wait on, and guard the Itinerant Judges twice a year, so long as they continue within the County, which at the Assizes is performed with great Pomp, Splendor, Feasting, &c. In order to the better execution of his Office, the Sheriff hath attendant his Under-Sheriff, divers Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Goalers, Sergeants or Beadles, besides a gallant Train of Servants in rich Liveries, all on Horse back at the Reception of the Judges.

He was antiently chosen as Knights of the Shire, but, to avoid tumults it is now thus:

Every

Every year, about the beginning of *November*, the Judges Itinerant nominate six fit Men of each County, that is Knights or Esquires of good Estates; out of these the Lord Chancellor, Treasurer, Privy-Counsellors, and twelve Judges assemble in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and sworn, make choice of three, of which the King himself after chooseth one to be Sheriff for that year only, though heretofore it was for many years, and sometimes, Hereditary; as at this day to the *Cliffords*, who, by descent, from *Robert de Vipont*, are Sheriffs hereditary of the County of *Westmorland*, by Charter from King *John*.

Furthermore, the Sheriffs Office is to collect all publick Profit, Customs, Taxes of the County, all Fines, Distresses and Amerciaments, and to bring them into the Kings *Exchequer* or Treasury at *London*, or elsewhere, as the King shall appoint. *Sheriffs.*

The Sheriff of each County hath a double Function, first Ministerial, to execute all Processes and Precepts of the Courts of Law, and to make returns of the same. Secondly, Judicial, whereby he hath Authority to hold two several Courts of distinct nature, the one called the Sheriffs *Turn*, which he holdeth in several places of the County, enquiring of all *Criminal* Offences against the *Common-Law*, not prohibited by any Statute: The other called the *County-Court*, wherein he hears and determines *Civil Causes* of the County under 40 *s.* which antiently was a considerable sum; so that by the great fall of the Moneys now, the Sheriffs Authority in that part is much diminished.

He is said to be the Life of Justice, of the Law, and of the County; for no Suit begins, and no Process is served but by him; then, no executi-

on of the Law but by him. Lastly, he is the chief Conservator of the Peace in the whole County. Every County being subdivided into Hundreds, (so called at first, either for containing an hundred Houses, or an hundred Men bound to find Arms) or Wapentakes, so called, from touching a Weapon, when they swore *Allegiance*, (as the manner at this day is in *Sweden*, at their Solemn Weddings, for the chief Witnesses to lay all their hands upon a *Lance* or *Pike*) every such Wapentake or Hundred hath commonly a Bayliff, a very antient Officer, but now of small Authority: also Officers called *High Constables*, first ordained by the Statute of *Winchester*, 13 *Edw.* 1. for conservation of Peace, and view of Armour, they disperse Warrants and Orders of the Justices of the Peace to each petty Constable.

Coroners There are also in every County two Officers, called *Coroners*, whose Office is to enquire by a Jury of Neighbours, how, and by whom any person came by a violent death, and to enter the same upon Record, which is matter Criminal, and a Plea of the Crown, and thence they are called *Crowners*, or *Coroners*.

These are chosen by the Freeholders of the County, by virtue of a Writ out of the *Chancery*. They were antiently Men of Estates, Birth, and Honour: and therefore in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, a Merchant being chosen a Coroner, was removed, *quia Communis Mercator fuit*, whereas he ought to have been a Gentlemen, which no Tradesman is reckoned to be by our Laws.

Clerk of the Market. Every County also hath an Officer, called Clerk of the *Mercat*, whose Office is to keep a Standard of all Weights and Measures exactly, according with the Kings Standard kept in the

the *Exchequer*, and to see that none others be used in the same County, to Seal all Weights and Measures made exactly by the Standard in his Custody, and to burn such as are otherwise. He hath a Court, and may keep and hold a Plea therein.

Of the Civil Government of Cities. Boroughs and Villages.

EVery City of *England* by their Charters or Priviledges, granted by several Kings, is a little Commonwealth apart, governed not as the Cities of *France* and *Spain*, by a Nobleman or Gentleman placed there by the King; but wholly by themselves, they choose among themselves their own Governor; in Cities a Mayor is chosen, commonly out of twelve Aldermen. In some other Corporations a Bayliff is chosen of a certain number of Burgesses. *A Mayor of a City.*

They are not taxed, but by their own Officers of their own Corporation, every Trade having some of their own always of the Council, to see that nothing be Enacted contrary to their profit.

Every City by Charter from the King, hath *haute moyenne, & baffe Justice*, a Jurisdiction among themselves, to judge in all Matters *Criminal* and *Civil*, only with this Restraint, that all *Civil* Causes may be removed from their Courts to the Higher Courts at *Westminster*.

The Mayor of the City is the Kings Lieutenant, and with the Aldermen and Common-Council (as it were, King, Lords and Commons in Parliament) can make Laws called *By-Laws*, for the Government of the City.

He is, for his time, (which is but for one year) as it were a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the rigor of the Law.

The next in Government of Cities, are two principal Officers, called, though improperly, *Sheriffs*, who are Judges in Civil Causes within this City, and to see all Executions done, whether penal or Capital, and should rather be called *Stadt-reeves*, or *Port-reeves*, (i. e.) *Urbis vel Portus Præfecti*.

Cities. In Cities the people are generally made more industrious by Manufactures, and less idleness suffered than in other places, so that in some Cities, Children of six or seven years old are made to gain their own expences. In the City of *Norwich*, it hath of late years been computed, and found, that yearly, Children from six to ten years of age, have gained Twelve thousand pounds more than what they spend, and that chiefly by knitting of fine *Jersey* Stockings.

Boroughs The Government of *Boroughs*, and other Towns Corporate, is much after the same manner. In some there is a Mayor, in others one or two Bayliffs, who have equal power with a Mayor and Sheriffs, and during their Offices, they are Justices of the Peace within their Liberties, and have there the same Power that other Justices of the Peace have in the County.

Villages. For the better Government of Villages, the Lord of the place hath ordinarily power to hold a *Court Baron*, so called, because antiently such Lords were called *Barons*, as they are still in many other parts of *France*: or else *Court-Baron*, (i. e.) *Court of Freeholders*, as the Barons of *Germany* are called *Freyherren*; so the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* in *England* are but the Freeholders

holders of the *Cinque-Ports*. And this Court may be held every three weeks.

Also for the Government of Villages there is a *Petty-Constable* chosen ever year by every one that is Lord of the place: this Officer is to keep the Peace, in case of quarrels, to search any House for Robbers, Murderers, or others, that have any ways broken the Peace: to raise the *Hue* and *Cry* after Robbers fled away, to seize upon them, and keep them in the Stocks or other Prison till they can bring them before some Justice of Peace, to whom the Constables are subservient upon all occasions, either to bring Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the Common Prison. *Petty-Constables.*

Every little Village hath almost an *Epitome* of Monarchical Government, of Civil and Ecclesiastical Policy within it self, which, if duly maintained, would render the whole Kingdom happy.

First, for the *Civil* Government, there is the Lord of the Soil, who from the Crown immediately, or mediately, holds *Dominium Soli*, and is said to have in him the Royalty, as if he were a little King, and hath a kind of Jurisdiction over the Inhabitants of the Village, hath his *Court-Leet* or *Court-Baron*, to which they owe *Suit* and *Service*, and where may be tried smaller matters happening within the Manner, Escheats upon Felonies, or other accidents, Custody of Infants and Lunaticks, power of passing Estates, and admitting of Tenants, Reliefs, Harriots, Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, &c. Under the Lord is the Constable, or Headborough to keep the Peace, to secure Offenders, to bring them before the Justice, &c. *Lord of the Soyl*

Then for the Ecclesiastical Government of Villages, there is, (as before hath been mentioned)

tioned) the Parson, or Vicar, who hath *Curam Animarum*, the care of Souls, (as the Lord of the Mannor hath, in some measure, *Curam Corporum*) for which he hath the Tythes, Glebe, and Church-Offerings, hath under him the Church-wardens and Sides-men, to take care of the Church, and Church-Assemblies; the Overseers of the Poor, to take care of the Poor, Sick, Aged, Orphans, and other Objects of Charity; And Lastly, the Clerk to wait upon him at Divine Service.

Thus admirable and excellent is the Constitution of the present *English* Govement, above, or beyond any other Government in Christendom.

O Fortunatos nimium bona si sua norint Angligenæ ——

If *English* Men did know their Bliss,
Too great would be their Happiness.

Of

Of the Military-Government of England.

IT was a ſmart *Motto* that the Great *Henry* the Fourth of *France*, Grandfather to our Gracious King now Reigning, cauſed to be engraven on his Great Guns, *Ratio ultima Regum*: intimating thereby, that when Subjects refuſe to ſubmit to the Laws of the Land, or Neighbours to the Law of Nations; then Kings have recourſe to Force and Arms, to bring them to Reaſon.

So long as Subjects are prone to Sedition, and Neighbour-Princes and States to Ambition, there will be a neceſſity of a Military Power in every State, both by Land, and likewiſe by Sea, where the Country is any where bordering on the Sea.

Of the Military Power of *England*, both by Land and Sea, the King of *England* hath the ſole Supream Power, Government, Command, and Diſpoſition. And neither One nor Both Houſes of Parliament have any right to Leavy any Forces, or make any War, Offenſive or Defenſive; as they have at large Declared in Parliament, *Anno* 14. *Car.* 2.

Beſides His Majeſties Guards of Horſe, being three Troops, or more properly Regiments, Commanded by

His Grace, *Chriſtopher* Duke of *Albemarle*.

The Honourable Sir *Philip Howard*, and

The Right Honourable, *Louis*, Earl of *Feverſham*.

which

which do constant Duty in the *Tilt-yard*, and in the *Mewes*, whereof a particular Account is given in the First Part of this Book. The rest of His Majesties established Forces are,

First, His Own Regiment of Horse, consisting of Eight Troops, under the Command, of

The Right Honourable, *Aubery* Earl of *Oxford* the Colonel.
The Honourable Sir *Francis Compton*, Major.
Captain *William Legg*, Captain of the King's own Troop.

Sir *Charles Wyndham*,
Capt. *Edwin Sandys*,
Capt. *Henry Slingsby*,
Capt. *Thomas Lucey*,
Sir *Thomas Slingsby*.

These have no certain Place appointed for their Residence, but are disposed near *London*, and remove from Place to Place, according as they receive Orders.

There are also two Regiments of Foot-Guards, the First of which is called the King's own Regiment, consisting of Four and twenty Companies, Commanded by

His Grace, *Henry*, Duke of *Grafton* the Colonel.
Col. *John Strode*, the Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major *William Eaton* the Major.
The Honourable *Sackville Tufton*, Esq; Capt-

Captain of the King's own Company.

The reſt of the Captains are,

Sir *Roger Manley*,
Capt. *John Berkley*,
Capt. *Thomas Stradling*,
Capt. *Lionel Copley*,
Capt. *Richard Baſſet*,
Capt. *Hugh Sutherland*,
Capt. *John Pryce*,
Capt. *Edward Ruſſel*,
Capt. *Ralph Delavalle*,
Capt. *John Skelton*,
Capt. *George Bowes*,
Capt. *Edmond Reresby*.
Capt. *John Daniel*,
Capt. *Knivet Haſtings*,
Capt. *Henry Saville*,
Capt. *William Selwyn*,
Capt. *Charles Lloyd*,
Capt. *Thomas Throckmorton*,
Capt. *Arthur Corbet*,
Capt. *John Seymore*.

John Pentland, Eſq; Aid-Major, or Adjutan of the Regiment,

This Firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards does conſtant Duty at *White-Hall*, and in *Scotland-Yard*, by two Companies a day.

The next is the COLD-STREAM REGIMENT, ſo call'd from their Quarters, near the River *Tweed*, from whence they were brought by the General the late Duke of *Albemarle*, upon His Majeſties happy Reſtauration, and is Commanded by

The Right Honourable, *William* Earl of *Craven* the Colonel.

Col. *Edward Sackville* (late Governor of *Tangier*) the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major *John Huitſon* the Major.

The

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. *John Miller*,	Capt. *James Kendal*,
Capt. *Robert Wythe*,	Capt. *Will. Wakelin*,
Capt. *John Street*,	Capt. *Will. Cholmley*,
Capt. *Antho Markham*,	Capt.
Capt. *Tho. Talmache*,	

These always do Duty in *St. James's-Park*, and at *St. James's*.

Of this Regiment *James Bridgman*, Esq; is Aide-Major, or Adjutant.

His Royal Highness the Dukes Regiment is next, consisting also of Twelve Companies, and Commanded by

Sir *Charles Littleton* the Colonel.
Oliver Nicholas, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Sir *Bourchier Wrey*, Major.

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. *Richard Bagget*,	Capt. *Edward Nott*,
Capt. *George Littleton*,	Capt. *Francis Izod*,
Capt. *Thomas Cutler*,	Capt. *Edw. Harris*,
Capt. *David Le Grosse*,	Capt. *James Fortrey*.
Capt. *Charles Churchil*,	

Richard Beauvoir, Esq; Aide-Major, or Adjutant of the Regiment.

After these is his Majesties *HOLLAND REGIMENT*, of which,

The Right Honourable *John*, Earl of *Mulgrave* is Colonel.
The Right Honourable the Earl of *Middleton*, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Sir *Thomas Ogle*, the Major.

The

The rest of the Captains are,

Capt. *James Starling*,	Capt. *Philip Kirke*,
Capt. Sir *Robert Berry*,	Capt. *Tho. Manwayring*,
Capt. *Roland Morgan*,	Capt. *Edward Fitz-patrick*,
Capt. *Henry Cornwell*,	Capt. *Fran. Collingwood.*
Capt. *Henry Boade*,	

John Rouse, Esq; Aide-Major, or Adjutant of the Regiment.

The rest of His Majesties establisht Forces, that are in constant Pay, being Non-Regimented Companies; are disposed of into several Garrisons, the Names of which are as follow, *viz.*

Berwick, whereof his Grace the Duke of *NEWCASTLE* is Governor, and the Honourable *Ralph Widdrington*, Deputy-Governor, and Captain of an Independant Company. There aer three Companies always do Duty in this Garrison.

Carlisle. The Right Honourable *EDWARD* Lord *MORPETH* is Governor, and Captain of a Company there.

Chepstow, The Lord Marquis of *WORCESTER*, Governor and Captain of a Company.

Chester, Sir *GEOFREY SHAKERLEY*, Governor.

Dover, and the *Cinque-Ports*, Col. *STRODE* Governor.

Gravesend and *Tilbury*, The Right Honourable the Earl of *THANET*, Governor and Captain of a Company there. *Robert St. Claire*, Esqs Licute-

Lieutenant-Governor, and Captain also of a Company. Here are always four Companies on Duty.

Guernsey, *CHRISTOPHER* Lord *HATTON*, Governor and Captain, *George Littleton*, Esq; Deputy-Governor and Captain; and the Honourable *Charles Hatton*, Captain also of a Company there.

Holy-Island, Sir *JOHN FENWICK*, Governor.

Hull, and the *Block-House*, The Right Honourable *JOHN* Earl of *MULGRAVE*, Governor and Captain, and *Lionel Copley* Lieutenant-Governor and Captain. Seven Companies on Duty here.

Hurst-Castle, Sir *JOHN HOLMES*, Governor.

Jersey-Island, Sir *JOHN LANEIRE*, Governor and Captain; *Henry Boade*, Esq; Deputy-Governor and Captain, and *Charles Manwaring*, Captain also of a Company there.

Landguard-Fort, Sir *ROGER MANLEY*, Governor and Captain.

St. Mawz-Castle, Sir *JOSEPH TRE-DENHAM*, Governour. There is one Company of the neighboring Inhabitants to repair thither by Custome, whenever there shall be occasion of Service.

Pendennis Castle, *RICHARD* Lord *ARUNDEL* of *Trerise*, Governour and Captain; and *John Arundel* the Deputy-Governour.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, and *St. Nicholas Iſland*, the Right Honourable the Earl of *BATH*, Governour and Captain; and Sir *Hugh Piper*, Deputy-Governor and Captain. Here are in this Garriſon, in all, Eight Companies.

Portſmouth, The Right Honourable the Lord *NOWEL*, Governor, and *Oliver Nicholas*, *Senior*, Deputy-Governour. Other Captains there, are

Col. *James Halſall*,	Capt. *Thomas Badd*,
Capt. *George Houſton*,	Capt. *Thomas Rowe*.
Capt. *John Lee*,	
Capt. *Frederick Cornwallis*.	Capt. *Richard Carter*.

There are always here to do Duty Twelve Companies of Foot, and One Troop of Horſe in this Garriſon.

Sandown Caſtle, Capt. *FREEMAN*, Governour.

Sheerneſs, Sir *CHARLES LITTLETON*, Governour and Captain; and Captain *Robert Crawford*, Deputy-Governour.

Scilly-Iſland, Sir *WILLIAM GODOLPHIN*, Governour and Captain.

Scarborough-Caſtle, Sir *THOMAS SLINGSBY*, Governor.

Tinmouth-Caſtle, Sir *EDWARD VILLERS*, *Senior*, Governour, and *Henry Miller*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, and Captain of a Company there.

Tower

Tower of London, Wherein are always Six Companies at constant Duty, the Right Honourable *WILLIAM* Lord *ALLINGTON* Constable, and Captain of a Company; The Honourable *THOMAS CHEEKE*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*, and Captain of a Company; and the Honourable, Colonel *GEORGE LEGG* Master of the Ordnance, and also Captain of a Company.

Upner-Castle, *ROBERT MINORS*, Esq; Governour and Captain.

Isle of Wight, Sir *ROBERT HOLMES*, Governour; Here are four Companies which do Duty at *Cowes*, *Sandham-Fort*, *West-Yarmouth*, and *Carisbrooke*.

Windsor-Castle, His Highness PRINCE *RUPERT*, Constable, and Captain of a Company; and Captain *Charles Pottes*, Deputy-Governour. There are two Companies at constant Duty there, and Eight Companies more during His Majesties Residence in the Summer; and also several Troops of Horse attending thereabouts.

North Yarmouth, Four Gunners.

York and *Cliffords-Tower*, *JOHN* Lord *FRETCHEVILLE*, Governour; and the Right Honourable the Earl of *MULGRAVE* Captain of a Company there.

Calshot-Castle, Colonel *JAMES HALSAL*, Governour. Four Gunners.

Hurst-Castle, Sir *JOHN HOLMES*, Governour.

In

In *Northumberland* near the Borders of *Scotland*, is one Treop of Dragoons, Commanded by Colonel *WILLIAM STROTHER*.

In the maintaining this ſmall number of Land-Forces, His Majeſty is at a conſtant great Expence, no leſs, according to the Eſtabliſhment then, 210000 *l. per annum*; beſides many other vaſt contingent Charges. The Pay of the Field and Staffe-Officers of Foot. *per diem*, is as follows,

	l	*s*	*d*
The Colonel as Colonel	00	12	00
The Lieutenant-Colonel as Lieutenant-Colonel	00	07	00
The Major as Major	00	05	00
The Chaplain,	00	06	08
The Adjutant,	00	04	00
Chyrurgeon and his Mate,	00	08	08
Quartermaſter and Marſhal, executed by one Perſon,	00	04	00

The Pay of one of theſe Companies of Foot-Guards, when in *London*, or attending the King, *per diem*, is as followeth, *viz.*

A Captain,	00	08	00
A Lieutenant,	00	04	00
An Enſign,	00	03	00
A Sergeant	00	01	06
A Corporal and Drummer each	00	01	00
A private Soldier or Sentinel,	00	00	10

But when they are in any other Garriſon, the Soldier is allowed but Eight pence *per diem*.

The Firſt General-Officer is the Commiſſary-General of the Muſters, The Honourable *Henry Howard*, Brother to the Earl of *Suffolk*; and his

his chief Deputy-Commissary in *London*, is *David Crawford*, Esq; ; besides whom, there are Eight other Deputy-Commissaries, *viz.*

John Knowsley,
Francis Bowles,
Charles Bowles,
Cornelius Laurence,
Evan Williams,
Thomas Starsmore.
} Esquires.

Francis Cartwright for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.

Samuel Barrow for *Scilly*.

These have their distinct Circuits in the Countrey, for Mustering the Forces which lye in the several Garrisons.

Next is the *Paymaster-General* of all the Land-Forces, is *Nicholas Johnson*, Esq; whose principal Clerks are Mr. *Roger Hewytt*, Surveyor also of the Guards, and Mr. *Roger Sizer*.

The Secretary at War is *Matthew Lock*, Esq; whose chief Clerk is Mr. *John Perrot* ; and Messenger to the Secretary is Mr. *Richard Plumpton*.

These three considerable Offices are kept at the Horse-Guard.

The Judge-Advocate is Doctor *Samuel Barrow*.

The Scout-Master-General, is Colonel *James Halsal*.

The Adjutant-General of all the Horse, is Captain *John Staples*.

The Chyrurgeon-General is *James Pearce*, Esq;

The Marshal of the Horse is *Walter Baker*, Esq;

Of the standing Militia.

Besides the aforementioned Forces, there is a standing Militia by Land, of all *England*, setled in

in the King, to be Governed, Ordered, and Enlarged from time to time, as His Majesty shall see occasion.

For the management of these standing Land-Forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the Principal Peers of this Kingdom, and by Commission creates them Lord-Lieutenants of the several Counties of *England*, with Power to Arm, Array, and Form into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, to Conduct (upon occasion of Rebellion, or Invasions) and employ the Men so armed, within the Counties and Places, for which the said Lords are Commissionated, or into any other County, as the King shall give Order. To give Commissions to Colonels, or other Commissionated Officers, to present to the King, the Names of the Deputy-Lieutenant, who have, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, the same Power (and these are to be of the prime Gentry of the County) to charge any person in the County with Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, or Foot-Soldiers and Arms, within the said County, proportionably to their Estates, with limitation, that no person can be charged with a Horse, unless he hath 500 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 6000 *l.* Personal Estate. No person can be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he hath 50 *l.* yearly Revenue, or 600 *l.* Personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to joyn two or three together, to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot-Soldier.

Lord-Lieutenants.

Deputy Lieutenants.

The fore-mentioned Horse and Foot are to Muster once or twice a year, and each Horseman, during the time of the Muster, to be allowed him, for whom he serves, 2 *s.* a day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 *d.* a day.

For

For furnishing Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries, the Lord-Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenants, may Leavy every year one fourth part (if they judge it expedient) of each Mans proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon the whole Kingdom: and in the caſe of marching againſt an Enemy, they have power to cauſe every Man ſo charged, to allow each Soldier one Months Pay, which the King is after to Repay, before they may be charged with another Months Pay.

Theſe Forces are always in readineſs, with all things neceſſary, at the beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet, to Appear, Muſter, and be Compleat with Men, Horſe and Arms, and are at certain times Trained and Diſciplined, that they become able, skilful, and uſeful Soldiers.

Theſe are to be Commanded only within the Kingdom, for the ſecurity of the King and Kingdom.

Subſervient in the ſtanding *Militia*, to the Lord-Lieutenant, and Deputy-Lieutenant, are the Juſtices of Peace of every County, who upon all occaſions, according to the Orders of their Superiors, are to ſend their Warrants to the High Conſtable of the Hundred, or Petty-Conſtable of the Pariſh, *&c.*

Trained-Bands. Theſe are commonly called the Trainbands of every County, whereof the number is ſo great, that in only five of the bigger Counties of *England*, there are to be found well provided, Forty thouſand able luſty Men, ready to aſſiſt the King upon all occaſions; ſo that in all times of Peace, the King hath Six or Sevenſcore thouſand Men inrolled, and wholly and ſolely at his diſpoſing, for the defence of his Kingdom of *England*.

For

For the better ſecuring of the Kingdom from Foreign Invaſion, beſides the Ships of War, (whereof more anon) there are upon certain eminent places of all parts of *England*, Mediterrane, as well as Maritime, high Poles erected, whereon are faſtened Pitch-Barrels, to be fired by night, and a Smoak made by day, thereby to give notice in few hours to the whole Kingdom of the approaching Invaſions; whereupon the Inhabitants in Arms, make haſte to the Sea-coaſts. Theſe are called Beacons, from the *Saxon*, *Beacon*, or *Beacnian*, to ſhew by a ſign. In all times of danger, ſome are ſet to watch at every Beacon. *Beacons.*

Anciently there were many Caſtles in all parts of *England*, but Inland Caſtles generally have either been demoliſht in latter times, or wittingly ſuffered to decay, that to Rebels they might be no ſhelter, to Invaders no ſtay, nor to the Invaded any refuge in flight: and conſequently, that there may not be any *lingring War* again in *England*, which is the greateſt Miſery and Calamity that can ever happen to a Nation.

In 1588. upon expectation of the *Spaniſh* Armado, ſtiled *Invincible*, there went forth from the Queen, Commiſſions to Muſter in all parts of *England*; all Men that were of perfect Senſe and Limb, from the age of 16 to 60, except Noblemen, Clergy-men, Univerſity-Students, Lawyers, Officers, and ſuch as had any publick Charges, leaving only in every Pariſh, ſo many Husbandmen, as were ſufficient to Till the Ground. In all thoſe Muſters there were then numbred three Millions; but of thoſe, fit for War, about ſix hundred thouſand.

In another Muſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, there were found in all *England*, fit for War, of common

mon Soldiers, about Four hundred thousand, and of those Armed and Trained, One hundred eighty five thousand, besides Horse, near Forty thousand; and that the Nobility and Gentry were then able to bring into the Field, of their Servants and Followers, Twenty thousand Men, Horse and Foot, choice Men, and excellent Horses, and in all, fit for War, and ready upon all occasions, Six hundred forty two thousand, leaving sufficient to Till the Ground, and to furnish Trades, besides Nobility, Gentry, &c.

A List of the Names of the present Lords, and others His Majesties Lieutenants of the several Counties and Places within the Kingdom of England, *and Dominion of* Wales, *put in Alphabetical Order.*

Bedford, *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*.
Berks, Prince *Rupert*.
Bristol, *Henry* Marquis of *Worcester*.
Bucks, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Cambridgeshire, *William* Lord *Allington*.
Cheshire and City of *Chester*. } *William*, Earl of *Derby*.
Cinque-Ports, His Royal Highness, *JAMES* Duke of *YORK*.
Cornwal, *John* Earl of *Bath*.
Cumberland, *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*.
Derby, *William* Earl of *Devonshire*.
Devon, *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*.
Dorset, *John* Earl of *Bristol*.
Durham, *Nathaniel* Bishop of *Durham*.
Essex, { *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*, and *Aubrey*, Earl of *Oxford*.
Glouceſter, *Henry* Marquis of *Worcester*.
Hereford, *Henry* Marquis of *Worcester*,
Hertford, *John* Earl of *Bridgwater*.
Huntingdon, *Robert* Earl of *Aylesbury*.
Kent, *Heneage* Earl of *Winchelsea*.
Lancaster, *William* Earl of *Derby*.

Leiceſter, *John* Earl of *Rutland*.
Lincoln, *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*.
Middleſex, *William* Earl of *Craven*.
Monmouth, *Henry* Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Norfolk, Lord Viſcount *Yarmouth*.
Northampton, *Henry* Earl of *Peterborough*.
Northumberland, *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Nottingham, *Henry* Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
Oxon, *James* Lord *Norreys*.
Purbeck-Iſle, *Henry* Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Rutland, *Baptiſt* Viſcount *Camden*.
Salop, *Francis* Viſcount *Newport*.
Somerſet, *Henry* Earl of *Winchelſea*.
Southampton, *Edward* Lord *Noel*.
Southwark, *William* Earl of *Craven*
Stafford, *Charles* Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
Suffolk, *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, during the Minority of the Duke of *Grafton*.
Surrey, Prince *Rupert*.
Suſſex, *Charles* Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex*.
Tower and the *Hamlets*, *William* Lord *Allington*.
Wales and the *Marches*, excepting the Counties of *Salop* and *Worceſter*. *Henry* Marquiſs of *Worceſter*.
Warwick, *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, during the Minority of the Earl of *Northampton*.
Weſtmerland, *Charles* Earl of *Carliſle*.
Wilts, *Philip* Earl of *Pembrook* and *Montgomery*.
Worceſter, *Thomas* Lord *Windſore*.
Yorkſhire East-Riding, and Town of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*. *John* Earl of *Mulgrave*.
Yorkſhire Weſt-Riding, City of *York* and *Ainſtre*. *Richard*, Earl of *Burlington*.
Yorkſhire North-Riding. *Thomas*, Viſcount *Fauconberg*.

The

The City of *London* is a Lieutenancy of it ſelf, not ſubject to a Lord-Lieutenant, but executed by the Lord Mayor for the time being, Aldermen, and other Principal Members of the City; Authorized by a peculiar Commiſſion from His Majeſty.

A Liſt of the ſaid preſent Lieutenancy is as followeth, thoſe marked with the Letter Q. *being of the* Quorum.

Q. THe Lord Mayor, Sir *John Moore*.
Q. Sir *Thomas Bludworth*.
Q. Sir *William Turner*.
Q. Sir *George Waterman*. } Knights.
Q. Sir *William Hooker*.
Q. Sir *Robert Vyner*, Knight and Baronet.
Q. Sir *James Edwards*.
Q. Sir *William Pritchard*.
Q. Sir *Henry Tulſe*.
Q. Sir *James Smith*.
Q. Sir *Robert Geofreys*.
Q. Sir *William Rawſteen*
Q. Sir *John Peake*. } Knights.
Q. Sir *Thomas Beckford*.
Q. Sir *John Chapman*.
Q. Sir *Simon Lewis*.
Sir *Richard How*.
Q. Sir *Jonathan Raymond*.

Q. Sir *George Geoffreys*, one of His Majeſties Sergeants at Law, and Chief Juſtice of *Cheſter*.
Q. *William Richardſon*, *Sergeant at Law*.
Sir *John Cutler*, Knight and Baronet.
Sir *Richard Brown*, Baronet.

Sir *Arthur Ingram.*
Sir *Robert Knightley.*
Sir *Benjamin Newland.*
Q. Sir *Willium Russel.*
Sir *John Matthews.*
Sir *William Dodson.*
Sir *Humphrey Nicholson.*
Sir *Robert Adams.*
} Knights.

Abraham Stanyon.
Q. *John Stevenson.*
Q. *Thomas Cowden.*
Q. *Edward Beaker.*
Adrian Quyney.
Q. *John Wallis.*
Q. *Edward Backwell.*
John Nicholls.
Q. *John Jeffreys.*
Nicholas Charlton.
Anthony Sturt.
Q. *Jacob Lucey.*
William Parker.
William Wythers.
Henry Loades.
Ralph Box.
} Esquires.

Sir *Jonathan Buckworth*, Kt.
Peter Ayleworth.
John Short.
Nathaniel Hawes.
Peter Daniel.
Thomas Vernon.
Richard Aley.
Thomas Langham.
George Torriano.
James Warde.
Benjamin Scutt
Hugh Strode.
William Hedges,
William Carpenter.
} Esquires

William

V

William Butler.
Deputy *Strong.*
Thomas Griffith.
} Esquires.

Or any Seven, or more of them, whereof Three of the *Quorum* to be there.

Of the present Maritime Power belonging to the Crown of England.

THE Kingdom of *England* being a Peninsula, almost surrounded with the Sea, there will always be a necessity of Maritime Forces; and as next neighbors grow potent at Sea, the King of *England* will be necessitated to augment His Maritime Forces proportionable (how great soever the charges thereof may be) or else to quit his antient Right to the Sovereignty of the narrow Seas, and to suffer His Merchants to be abused, and their Traffique every where interrupted.

It is true, that in the 24th of *Elizabeth*, upon a general View and Muster, there were found but 13 Ships of War, and 135 Ships of considerable burden, belonging to all the Subjects of *England*. And in the year 1600, Her Majesty had but 36 Ships of War, and 13 or 14 Pinaces; the biggest Ship was then of 1000 Tun, carried 340 Mariners, 130 Soldiers, and but thirty pieces of Ordnance: the lesser Ships of War were of 100 Tun, Forty or Fifty Mariners, seven or eight Soldiers, and eight Guns. The Pinaces of Thirty Tun, Eighteen or Twenty Mariners, and Two or Four Guns; so small was the Royal Fleet in those days, when our next Neighbor Nations were weak, and always engaged with Civil and Forreign Wars; but now, that their strength at Sea is of late so prodigiously increased, it will be most expedient for this Kingdom, to be always well provided.

vided. And God be thanked, we have a King that understands better, and takes more delight in Maritime Affairs, and Ships of War, than any of his Royal Ancestors, or any Sovereign Prince now living in the World; and who hath made it his chief business that way to fortify this Kingdom.

The Forces of Potentates at Sea, *Sont des Marques de Grandeur d'Estat*, saith a French Author; Whosoever Commands the Sea, Commands the Trade of the World; he that Commands the Trade, Commands the Wealth of the World, and consequently the World it self.

Again, as he that is Master of the Field, is said to be Master of every Town, when it shall please him; so he that is Master of the Sea, may, in some sort, be said to be Master of every Countrey, at least of such as are bordering on the Sea; for he is at liberty to begin, and end a War, where, and upon what terms he pleaseth, and to extend his Conquests, even to the *Antipodes*.

To the Crown of *England* belongs the Dominion of all the Narrow Seas, round about the whole Island of *Great Brittain*, by antient Right, whereof it hath had possession in all times. First, the *Aborigines*, or antient *Britains*, were possest thereof, (as Mr. *Selden* makes appear) and in their Right the *Romans* held it; then the *Saxons* having gotten possession of *England*, kept that Dominion, their King *Edgar*, amongst his Royal Titles, calling himself, *Sovereign of the Narrow Seas*.

Afterwards the *Normans* possessing *England*, claimed, and quietly possest the same Dominion; In Testimony whereof, the *Swedes*, *Danes*, *Hans-Towns*, *Hollanders*, *Zealanders*, &c. were

wont to ask leave to pass the *Brittish-Seas*, and to take Licences to fish therein: and to this day, do strike Sail to all the Ships of War, belonging to the King of *England*, as oft as they pass by any one of them, thereby to express, that they acknowledge the Sovereignty of the *Brittish Seas*, to belong to the King of *England*, according to an Ordinance made at *Hastings* in *Sussex*. by *John*, King of *England*, about Four hundred and fifty years ago.

To maintain this Right and Title, to protect Trade, to subdue Pirats, to defend this Kingdom against hostile Invasions, and to reduce Foreign Potentates to Reason, the Kings of *England* have had (especially of latter times) a considerable number of Ships of War, for Strength, for Beauty and Sailing, if not for number) surpassing all those of our Neighbor-Nations: For Strength, by reason of the most excellent *English* Timber, they are like so many floating Castles and *Barbicans*; for Beauty so proportionably and spaciously built, and so curiously and richly adorned, that they are as so many Royal Palaces amongst other Ships at Sea; they are as so many Lyons amongst other silly Beasts, or as Eagles amongst other Birds.

Histories mention a great Fleet of *Julius Cæsar*, a Fleet of the afore-mentioned King *Edgar*, consisting of Three thousand six hundred Sail; a Fleet of *Lewis*, Son to *Philip* King of *France*, of Six hundred Sail, that arrived at *Sandwich*, to assist the *English* Barons against King *John*; but those doubtless were but as so many Cottages to Castles, in respect of the present Ships of War.

Henry the VIII. in the fifth year of his Reign, built a Ship, then accounted the greatest that ever had been seen in *England*, and named it,

Henry

Henry Grace de Dieu, or the *Great Henry*; it was of 1000 Tun.

In the Eighth year of King *James*: was built by the *Londoners*, a Ship of 1200 Tun, and called *The Trades Increase*, which being loſt in the *East-Indies*, King *James* cauſed another to be built, of 1400 Tun, which being given to Prince *Henry*, was by him named the *Prince*.

King *Charles the Martyr*, perceiving the great increaſe of Shipping in our Neigbour-Nations, and that the Sovereignty of theſe Seas was like to be diſputed, amongſt other great Ships of War, buil one greater than any Ship of War, either in *England*, or in any Countrey of *Europe*, and named it *The Royal Sovereign*; which, for a little diverſion, ſhall here be more particularly deſcribed.

The *Royal Sovereign* being a Ship of the firſt Rate or Rank, built in the year One thouſand ſix hundred thirty and ſeven, is in length by the Keel, One hundred twenty ſeven Foot, in breadth by the Beam, Forty ſeven Foot, in depth, Forty nine Foot, her draught of Water, Twenty one Foot, of Burden, in all, Two thouſand ſeventy and two Tuns, and 1492 Tuns, beſides Guns, Tackle, *&c.* This mighty moving Caſtle hath ſix Anchors, whereof the biggeſt weighs 6000 *l.* and the leaſt 4300 *l.* It hath 14 Cables, whereof the greateſt is 21 Inches in compaſs, and weighs 9000 *l.* her leaſt Cable being eight Inches in compaſs, weighing near 1300 *l.*

To the *Royal Sovereign* belong eighteen Maſts and Yards, whereof the greateſt, called the *Main Maſt*, is One hundred and thirteen Foot long, and thirty eight Inches Diameter; her *Main-Yard*, 105 Foot long, and 23 Inches Diameter; and her *Main-Top*, Fifteen Foot Diameter: She hath Ten ſeveral ſorts of Sails, of

ſeveral

several Names, (as every Ship of every one of the sixth Rate hath) whereof her greatest Sail, called her *Main-Course*, (together with her Bonnet) contains One thousand six hundred and forty yards of Canvas, *Ipswich* double, and the least Sail, called *Fore-Top-Gallant Sail*, contains One hundred and thirty yards of Canvas. The charge of one compleat Suit of Sails for the *Sovereign*, is 404 *l.* Sterling-Money. The weight of the Sea-store, in point of Ground Tackle, and other Cordage, is Sixty Tuns, eight hundred and odd pounds.

She carries a Long Boat of Fifty Foot, a Pinnace of Thirty six Foot, and a Skiff of Twenty seven Foot long.

The weight of her Rigging, Three and thirty Tun.

She hath three Tire of Guns, all of Brass, wherof there are Forty four in her upper Tire, Thirty four in her Second Tire, and Twenty two in her lower Tire; in all, One hundred Guns.

She carries in all, of Officers, Soldiers, and Mariners, Eight hundred and fifty Men.

Finally, her whole Charges for Wages, Victuals, Ammunition, Wear and Tear, for every Month at Sea, costs the King 3500 *l.* Sterling, as hath been computed by a very skilful Person.

The Charges of building a Ship of the First Rate, together with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, (besides Victualing) doth ordinarily amount to about 62432 *l.* Those of lower Rates proportionably.

Here

Here followeth a List of the greatest part of the Ships of War, whereof His Majesties Navy doth at present consist: together with the Rates, Tuns, Men and Guns, *of most of them according to the usual estimate; besides several other now Building some of which are ready to be Lanched. Wherein are included the Thirty New Ships Built by Act of Parliament.*

First Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Royal Charles.	1448	850	109
Royal James.	1441	780	100
St. Andrew.	1298	750	096
Charles.	1229	750	96
London.	1312	750	90
St. Michael.	1389	550	90
Prince.	1404	800	100
Sovereign.	1492	850	100
At *Chatham,* One New.	1441	780	100

Second Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
St. George.	937	460	079
Henry.	1020	530	082
Royal Catharine	1050	540	084
Rainbow.	817	410	64
Triumph.	899	460	70
Victory.	1029	530	82
Unicorne.	845	410	64
French Ruby.	968	520	80
Windsor-Castle, new	1300	660	90
Vanguard, new	1300	660	90

Sandwich

Ships.		Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Sandwich, New.		1300	660	90
Dutchess, New.		1300	660	90
Albemarle, New.		1300	660	90
Not yet finished.	One at *Deptford*,	1300	160	90
	One at *Woolwich*.	1300	660	90
	One at *Portsmouth*.	1300	600	90
	One at *Portsmouth*.	1300	660	90

Third Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns,
Anne, New.	1000	460	70
Berwick, New.	1000	460	70
Breda, New.	1000	460	70
Burford, New.	1000	460	70
Cambridge,	941	420	70
Captain, New,	1000	460	70
Defiance,	902	400	64
Dreadnought,	738	360	62
Dunkirk,	704	340	60
Expedition, New.	1000	460	70
Eagle, New.	1000	460	70
Elizabeth, New.	1000	460	70
Exeter, New.	1000	460	70
Edgar,	998	445	72
Essex, New.	1000	460	70
Gloucester,	765	340	60
Grafton, New.	1000	460	70
Hampton Court, New.	768	340	58
Harwich,	987	420	70
Henrietta, New.	763	355	62
Hope, New.	1000	460	70
Kent, New.	1000	460	70
Lenox, New.	1000	460	70
Lyon,	728	340	58
Monck,	697	340	60

Monmouth.

	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Monmouth,	880	400	66
Mountague,	809	360	60
Mary,	795	365	64
Northumberland, New.	1000	460	70
Old James,	1000	460	70
Pendennis, New.	1000	460	70
Plymouth,	752	340	60
Reſolution,	885	420	70
Reſtoration,	1000	460	70
Revenge,	763	360	62
Royal Oak, New.	1107	478	74
Rupert,	813	400	65
Sterling-Caſtle, New.	1000	460	70
Suffolk, New.	1000	460	70
Swiftſure,	978	420	70
Warſpight,	892	420	70
York,	737	340	60

Fourth Rate.

Ships,	Tuns.	Men,	Guns.
Adventure,	432	190	44
Advice,	545	230	48
Antelope,	576	230	48
Aſſiſtance,	555	230	48
Aſſurance,	372	180	42
Bonadventure,	510	230	48
Briſtol,	547	230	48
Charles Gally, New.	527	220	32
Centurion,	531	230	48
Crown,	530	230	48
Conſtant-Warwick,	374	180	44
St. David,	646	280	54
Diamond,	545	230	48
Dover,	544	230	48
Dragon,	480	225	46
Faulcon,	368	185	42
Foreſight,	540	230	48

Greenwich,

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Greenwitch.	660	280	56
Hampshire.	478	220	46
Happy Return.	625	280	56
Jersey.	560	230	48
James Galley. new	434	200	30
Leopard.	678	285	54
Mary-Rose.	556	230	48
Newcastle.	686	280	54
Nonsuch.	345	180	42
Portsmouth.	468	220	46
Portland.	588	240	50
Princess.	620	280	54
Phœnix. New.	368	180	42
Reserve.	538	230	48
Ruby.	533	230	48
Swallow.	560	230	48
Sweep-stakes.	377	180	42
Stavereene.	548	230	48
Tyger.	457	190	44
Yarmouth.	628	280	54
Oxford.	677	280	54
Golden Horse Prize.			
Tyger Prize.			

Fifth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Date-Tree Prize.	265	150	28
Dartmouth.	165	135	32
Garland.	257	130	30
Guernsey.	257	130	30
Mermaid.	295	135	32
Norwich.	256	130	30
Orange-Tree Prize.	245	140	28
Pearl.	260	130	30
Richmond.	223	125	28

Swan

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Swan.	305	135	32
Saphire.	347	135	32
Roſe.	234	125	28
Golden Roſe Prize.			

Fireſhips, being Fifth Rates.

Ships.

Ann and Chriſtopher.
Caſtle.
Eagle.
Holmes.
John and Alexander.
Peace.
Sarah.
Sampſon.
Spaniſh Merchant.
Thomas and Catherine.
Wivenhoe.
Young Spragg.
Calavaſſe.

Sixth Rates.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Drake.	151	75	16
Fanfan.	133	30	04
Francis.	141	80	06
Greyhound.	190	80	16
Larke. new	199	85	18
Roebuck.	144	75	16
Sudadas.	180	75	16

Ketches.

Ketches.

	Tuns.	Men.	Guns.
Deptford.	79	50	10
Quaker.	79	50	10
Glocester Hulk.			

Yachts.

Ann.
Bezan.
Charles.
Charlot.
Cleveland.
Deal.
Femy.
Isle of Wight.
Kitchin.
Katharine.
Mary.
Merlin.
Monmouth.
Navy.
Portsmouth.
Quinborough.
Richmond.

Sloops.

	Men.	Guns.
Bonæta. *Chatham.* *Double-Chatham.* *Dove.* *Experiment* *Emsworth.* *Hound.* *Hunter.* *Intention.* *Prevention.* *Spye.* *Wolwich.* *Whipster Brigantine.*	Each 10	4

Besides several other Vessels for Tenders, Victualers, &c. and many more laid by, as scarce fit for service, and intended to be broken up, or otherwise disposed of.

A

A List of some of His Majesties Ships at Sea, January 1. $168\frac{1}{2}$.

Ships.	Tuns.	Men.	Places.
Bristol	200	Admiral Herbert.	In the Streights.
Crown	200	Capt. David Lloyd	
Kingfisher	185	Capt. Wheeler	
James Galley.	200	Capt. Cloudsly Shouel.	
Newcastle.	240	Capt. Russel.	
Adventure.	160	Capt. Booth.	
Tyger.	200	Charles L. Berkely	
Saphyre.	160	Capt. Hasting.	
Glocester Hulke.	45		
Calabash Fireship.		Capt. Prichard.	
Ann Yacht.	20	Capt. Geo. Aylmer.	Tangier.
Swallow.	200	Capt. Carveth.	Convoy to the Herring-fishing.
Assurance.	150	Capt. Akerman.	
Oxford.	240	Capt. Mason.	Constantinople.
Constant Warw.	150	Capt. Wood.	Lisbon.
Mary Rose.	200	Capt. Ashby.	Turky Convoy.
Reserve.	200	Capt. Priestman.	
Pearl.	110	Capt. Williams.	Soundings.
Guernsey.	115	Capt. Tennant.	
Happy Return.	240	Capt. Wybourn.	
Dover.	200	Capt. Deering.	
Deptford Ketch.	30	Capt. Billop.	Mevis.
Sweepstakes.	150	Capt. Temple.	Jamaica going.
Swan.	115	Capt Hobson.	Ireland.
Portsm. Yacht	20	Capt. Wright.	
Ruby.	200	Capt. Allin.	Canaries.
Phœnix.	150	Capt. Blagg.	
Richmond.	80	Capt. Dunbarr.	Barbadoes.

Norwich

Norwich	110	Capt. Heywood	Jamaica.
Assistance	200	Sir Rob. Robinson	Newfound-
Antelope	200	Capt. Story	land.
Monmouth Yacht	20	Capt. Cotton.	Guernsey &
Richmond Yacht	15	Capt. Arthur	Jersey
Soudades	45	Capt. Trevanyon	Downs.
Eagle Firethip		Capt. Wilford	Guard at Sheerness.
Spragg Firethip		Capt. Skelton.	Guard at Portsmouth.
Dragon		Capt. Hambleton	Going out.
Tyger Prize		Capt. Ailmore.	
Golden Horse			Prizes co-
Golden Rose.			ming home.

All

ALL His Majesties Maritime Forces are under the Command of the Lord HIGH ADMIRAL of *England*, touching whose Name, Titles, Power, Priviledges, &c. See the First Part.

This great Office of High Admiral of *England* is at present executed by Lords Commissioners, who Sit at *Derby-House* in *Westminster*.

The Names of the said Lords Commissioners, executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *England*, are

William Viscount *Brounker*.
Daniel Lord *Finch*.
Sir *Thomas Meeres*.
Sir *Humphrey Winch*.
Edward Hales, Esq;
Sir *John Chichley*.
The Honourable *Henry Savill*, Esq;

Lord High Admiral

The Lord *High Admiral* hath under him many Officers of high and low condition, some at Sea, others at Land; some of a *Military*, some of a *Civil* Capacity; some *Judicial*, others *Ministerial*; so that the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the Sea, may justly be stiled another *Common-wealth*, or *Kingdom* apart. *In Mari sunt Regna distincta idque Jure Gentium sicut in arida terra*, saith *Baldus*, that Learned Oracle of the *Civil Law*: and the Lord High Admiral of *England*, may fitly be stiled, or at least reputed, as a *Viceroy* of the *Maritime Kingdom of* England.

The VICE ADMIRAL of *England* is his Highness Prince *Rupert*, who is so during his Life,

Life, by Patent under the Great Seal, and is Lieutenant of the Admiralty of *England*; and also Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of His Majesties said Kingdom of *England*, with the Wages and Fee of 20 s. *per diem*; and Wages and Allowance for Sixteen Men, at the rate of Ten shillings a Month apiece, accounting Twenty eight days to the Month.

There has been formerly a Vice-Admiral of the *English Seas*, but since the death of Sir *John Minns*, who executed that Office; there has been no other appointed therein.

The Lord *High Admiral* of *England*, doth, by virtue of his Place, appoint in divers parts of the Kingdom, his several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals by Patent, under the Great Seal of the High Court of *Admiralty*. These *Vice-Admirals* and *Judges* do exercise Jurisdiction in *Maritime* Affairs, within their several limits; and in case any person is aggrieved by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree, that hath the force of a Definitive Sentence, he may appeal to the High Court of *Admiralty*.

The present VICE-ADMIRALS *of the several Coasts of* England, *are these that follow. The said Coasts being put in Alphabetical Order.*

Bristol, Sir *Thomas Bridges*, Vice-Admiral,
Cheshire and *Lancashire*, the Earl of *Derby*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Kt. Doctor of Lws, Judge.

Cornwal, the South parts, Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Vice-Admiral.
Cornwal, the North parts, Sir *John Molesworth*, Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Scawen* Judge.

Cumberland, The Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Durham, The Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Devonshire, Sir *Edward Seymour*, Baronet, Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Masters* Judge.

Dorsetshire. Lord *Ashley*, Vice-Admiral.
Essex, Sir *John Bramston*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Mundiford Bramston*, Judge.

Glocester, *Thomas Chefton*, Esq; Vice-Admiral
Kent, The Earl of *Winchelsea* Vice-Admiral.
Lincolnshire, Lord *Castleton*, Vice-Admiral.
Newcastle, The Earl of *Carlisle*, Vice-Admiral.
Norfolk, The Lord Viscount *Yarmouth*, Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Justinian Lewin*, Judge.

Northum-

Northumberland, The Earl of *Carliſle*, Vice-Admiral.
Somerſetſhire, Sir *Thomas Bridges* Vice-Admiral.
Suſſex, Sir *John Pelham* Vice-Admiral.
Sir *Edward Lowe* Judge.

Suffolk, *Thomas Allin*, Eſq; Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Falconberg*, Judge.

Southampton and *Iſle of Wight*, Sir *Robert Holmes* Vice-Admiral.
Dr. *Lloyd* Judge.

Wales, North part, *Robert* Viſcount *Buckley* Vice-Admiral.
Wales South part, Sir *Edward Manſel* Baronet Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Walter Manſel* Judge.

Weſtmorland, The Earl of *Carliſle* Vice-Admiral.
York, *John* Earl of *Mulgrave* Vice-Admiral.
Mr. *Henry Watkinſon* Judge.

For

For tranſacting of Maritime Affairs, the *Lord High Admiral* hath Courts of his own, whereof that at *London* is the Principal or Supream, where all Proceſs and Proceedings runs in his Name, and not in the Kings, as it doth in all *Common-Law* Courts. In this Court uſually called the *Court of Admiralty*, he hath a Lieutenant, called *Judge of the Admiralty*, who is commonly ſome Learned Doctor of the *Civil Law*, and is at preſent Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, Kt. ſo eminent for his Forreign Negotiations, and is alſo one of His Majeſties Principal Secretaries State.

The Proceeding in this Court, in all *Civil Matters*, is according to the *Civil Law*, becauſe the *Sea* is without the limits of the *Common-Law*, but under the *Admirals Juriſdiction*, therefore the *Civil-Law* only (all *Common-Law* ſecluded) is made uſe of, and by Libel they proceed to the Action, the Plaintiff giving caution to proſecute the Suit, and to pay what ſhall be judged againſt him, if he fail in the Suit: the Defendent on the contrary, ſecuring the Plaintiff, by ſufficient Surety or Caution, as the Judge ſhall think meet, that he will appear in Judgment, and pay that which ſhall be adjudged againſt him, and that he will ratify and allow all that his Proctor ſhall do in his Name, whereby the Clients are well-aſſured, to obtain that which by Law ſhall be adjudged to them, let the Cauſe fall on which ſide ſoever.

In the *Admiralty* Court of *England*, uſe is made, not only of the *Civil Laws*, but the Laws of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, whereof the former is an Iſland in the *Mediterranean Sea*, about twenty miles diſtant from the Continent of *Aſia-Minor*, and is now under the *Turk*, the antient Inhabitants whereof, by their mighty Trade, and Power

Power at Sea, grew so expert in the Regulation of all *Maritime* Matters and Differences, and their Determinations therein were esteemed so just and equitable, that their Laws in such affairs, have ever since been observed for *Oracles*. Those Laws were long ago Incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*: And the *Romans*, who gave Laws to other Nations, and excelled all Nations in making of good Laws, yet for their Sea-affairs, referred all Debates and Controversies to the Judgment of these *Rhodian* Laws.

Oleron is an Island antiently belonging to the Crown of *England*, seated in the Bay of *Aquitane*, not far from the Mouth of the *Garonne*, where our famous Warrior, King *Richard* the First, caused to be compiled such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that in the *Ocean-Sea* Westward, they had almost as much repute as the *Rhodian Laws* in the *Mediterranean*; and these Laws were called, *La Rool d'Oleron*,

King *Edward* the Third, (who first erected this Court of *Admiralty*, as some hold) made at *Quinborough*, 1375. very excellent Constitutions, concerning *Maritime* Affairs, and many Statutes and Ordinances have been made by other Princes and People, as at *Rome*, *Pisa*, *Genoua*, *Marseilles*, *Barcelona*, and *Messina*, yet that fragment of the *Rhodian Law*, still extant, with the Comments thereon, by the old *Jurisconsults* inserted in the *Pandects*, and the Constitutions made by the *Roman* Emperors, contained in the *Code*, and in the *Novelles*, still holds the Pre-eminence.

The Customs and former Decrees of the *English* Court of *Admiralty*, are there of force, for deciding of Controversies. Under this Court there

there is also a Court of *Equity*, for determining differences between Merchants.

In Criminal Affairs, which is commonly about Piracy, the Proceeding in this Court was by Accusation and Information, according to the *Civil Law*, by a Mans own Confession, or Eye-witnesses, found guilty, before he could be condemned; But that being found inconvenient, there were two Statutes made by *Henry* the Eighth, That Criminal Affairs should be tryed by Witnesses, and a Jury, and this by special Commission of the King, to the *Lord Admiral*; wherein some of the Judges of the Realm, are ever Commissioners, and the Tryal according to the Laws of *England* directed by those Statutes.

Between the *Common-Law* of *England*, and the *Admiralty*, there seems to be *Divisum Imperium*; for in the Sea, so far as the Low-water-Mark is observed, that is counted, *Infra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Causes thence arising, are determinable by the *Common-Law*, yet when the Sea is full, the *Admiral* hath Jurisdiction there also, (so long as the Sea flows) over Matters done between the Low-water-Mark, and the Land, as appears in Sir *Henry Constables* Case, 5 *Report*, *Coke*, p. 107.

For Regulating and Ordering His majesties Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, see those excellent Articles and Orders, in *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *Cap.* 9.

Of the NAVY-OFFICE *where the whole Business concerning the Kings* NAVY-ROYAL *is managed.*

THe management of the *Navy-Royal* under the *Lord HIHG ADMIRAL* of *England*, is entrusted with the Principal Officers, and Commissioners of the Navy.

The Principal Officers are Four.

Treasurer The First is the Lord Viscount *Falkland*, Treasurer of the *Navy*, whose Office is to receive out of the *Exchequer*, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Place; and to pay all charges of the *Navy*, by Warrant from the Principal Officers of the Navy, for which he had formerly a Salary of 220 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per annum*; besides 3 *d. per* pound out of all Moneys paid by him; but hath now an Honourable Allowance certain from His Majesty in lieu thereof, *viz.* 3000 *l. per annum*, and 800 *l. per annum* more for his Instruments.

Comptroller. The Second is, the Comptroller of the *Navy*, Sir *Richard Haddock*, whose Office is to attend and Comptroll all payments of Wages; to know the Market-rates of all Stores belonging to Shipping; to Examine and Audit all Treasurers, Victualers, and Store-keepers Accounts, *&c.* his Salary is 500 *l.* yearly. To this Office of Comptroller, is lately added an Assistant, *viz.* *Thomas Hayter*, Esq; at the yearly Salary of 400 *l.*

The

The Third is, the Surveyor of the *Navy*, Sir *John Tippets*, Kt. whose Office is generally to know the state of all Stores, and see the wants supplyed, to Survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the value of Repairs; By Indenture, to charge all Boatswains, and Carpenters of His Majesties *Navy*, with what Stores they receive, and at the end of each Voyage, to State and Audit their Accompts, his Salary is 490 *l. per annum.* *Surveyor.*

The Fourth is, Clerk of the *Acts*, *James Sothern*, Esq; whose Office is to Record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Businesses transacted by the Principal Officers, and Commissioners of the *Navy*, at the Salary of 500 *l. per annum.* *Clerk of the Acts.*

The Commissioners of the Navy *are Four.*

First is, Sir *John Narborough*, who executes that part of the Comptroller of the *Navy*'s Duty, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victuallers Accounts; Salary 500 *l. per ann.*

Second is, Sir *Phineas Pett*, who executes another part of the said Comptrollers Duty, relating to the Comptroll of the Accounts of the Store-keepers of the several Yards; his yearly Salary is 500 *l.*

Third is, Sir *Richard Beech*, who resides at *Portsmouth*, and has the care of managing of His Majesties *Navy* at that Port; his Salary 500 *l. per annum.*

Fourth, is Sir *John Godwin*, who resides at *Chatham*, and has the same charge of Affairs in the Kings Yard there; his Salary 500 *l. per annum.*

The aforesaid Principal Officers and Commissioners, do hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*: And since the great increase of His Majesties *Navy*, have several Clerks under each of them, with Salaries allowed by the King, for the dispatch of the business of the *Navy*, under their respective managements.

Yards. There are belonging to His Majesties *Navy*, Five great Yards, *viz.* at *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerness*, *Chatham*, and *Portsmouth*, where His Majesties Royal Ships are laid up in Harbor; which Yards are fitted with several Docks, Wharfes, Lanches, and Graving-places, for the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of His Majesties Ships; and therein are Lodged great quantities of Timber, Masts, Planks, Anchors, and other Materials. There are also convenient Storehouses in each Yard, in which are laid up vast quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores, needful for His Majesties *Navy-Royal*.

In these Yards are employed divers Officers, the Principal whereof, with their yearly Salaries are as follow;

At *Chatham*.

	Salary. *l.*
Clerk of the Check, *Edward Gregory*.	245
Store-keeper, *Baldwin Duppa*.	260
Master-Attendant, *Richard Wittie*.	124.
His Assistant, *Simon Duning*.	080.
Master Shipwright, *Robert Lee*.	133.
His Assistants { *Daniel Huzzer*.	070.
{ *Phineas Pett*.	070.
Clerk of the Survey, *Edward Hannywood*.	160.

Deptford,

Deptford.

	Salaries. *l.*
Clerk of the *Cheque*, *Kend. Eduburg.*	181.
Store-keeper, *Francis Hoſier.*	305
Maſter-Attendant, *Thomas Wilſhaw,*	124.
Maſter-Shipwright. *John Shiſh.*	133
His Aſſiſtant, *Fiſher Harding.*	070
Clerk of the Survey, *John Sheere.*	114

Woolwich.

	l.
Clerk of the *Cheque*, *Stephen Bunce.*	155
Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*	176
Maſter-Attendant, *Anthony Smith.*	124
Maſter-Shipwright, *Thomas Shiſh.*	161
Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*	083

Portſmouth.

	l.
Clerk of the *Cheque*, *Robert Shales,*	195
Store-keeper, *Theodore Curtis.*	259
Maſter-Attendant, *Robert Small.*	124
Maſter-Shipwright, *Iſaac Bet's.*	161
His Aſſiſtant, *William Stigant.*	056
Clerk of the Survey, *Edward Battin.*	102

Sheerneſs.

	l.
Clerk of the *Cheque*, *Richard Barber.*	115
Store-keeper, *John Davies.*	131
Maſter-Attendant, *Edward Alford.*	100
Maſter-Shipwright. *Joſeph Lawrence.*	131
Clerk of the Survey, *William Downs.*	082.

Note, That the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments, are included in the Salaries before-mentioned.

The King hath also another Yard at *Harwich*, which is chiefly made use of in the times of some great Sea-War; and there are also Officers to take care of the Stores there.

Besides the afore-mentioned Yards, His Majesty hath divers great Rope-Yards, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, &c. wherein are made Cabels, and all sorts of Cordage for his said Navy.

All the said Officers, and whole Navy-Office, are Governed by the Lord High-Admiral of *England*, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, whose Secretary is *John Brisban*, Esq; he hath from the King the yearly Salary of 500 *l.*

All the other Under-Officers, as well those in the several Yards, as those belonging to any of His Majesties Ships, hold their Places by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral *durante bene-placito*.

The ordinary Charge of His Majesties Navy for a year, in times of Peace, continuing in Harbor, is so well regulated, that it amounts to scarce 130000 *l.* I mean, besides all Charges of Building of Ships, &c, And besides the setting forth of Fleets, which even at this time, when we have only a War with *Algiers*, amounts at least to 300000 *l. per ann.* as may be easily computed by the number of Men at Sea in Pay, which are at fewest, supposed to be 6000. and are always reckoned to stand the King in 4 *l. per mensem* each Man, including all Charges,

as

as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear: So that the Englisſh Subjects need not long wonder, how their former (I am ſure I cannot ſay their late) large Contributions and Aides have been ſpent, but rather how this Kingdoms neceſſary Expences ſhould be diſcharged with ſo much leſs then our neighbor-Nations can with all their frugality defray theirs, where the daily Complaints are, That by Cuſtoms and Exczſes, by Tailles and Gabels, more Money is every year ſqueezed from the Subject, then was done in Twenty years together in their Anceſtors days.

OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON being the *Epitome* of *England*, the Seat of the *British* Empire, the Chamber of the King, and the chiefest *Emporium* or Town of Trade in the World, it will not be impertinent to give some account thereof.

To describe particularly all things in this City, worthy to be known, would take up a whole Volume; therefore according to the intended brevity of this Treatise, here shall be inserted only τὰ μεγαλεῖα τῆς πόλεως *Magnalia Londini*. such things as Strangers and Foreigners commonly count remarkable.

Take then a summary Account of the Name, Antiquity, Situation, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish-Churches, Cathedral, Royal Exchange, River, Conduits, Aqueducts, Trade, Government, Publick Halls of Companies, of the Tower, Bridge, Custom-House, Publick Offices, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Work-Houses, &c.

Name. *LONDON*, so called, as some conjecture, from *Llongdin* the *British* word, signifying in the *Saxon* Tongue *Shipton*, or Town of Ships, was built,

built, as some write, 1108 years before the Birth of our Saviour, that is now 2779 years ago, in the time of *Samuel* the Prophet, and about 350 years before the Building of *Rome*. *Antiquity.*

In the most excellent situation of *LONDON*, the profound wisdom of our Ancestors, is very conspicuous and admirable. It is seated in a pleasant ever-green Valley, upon a gentle rising Bank, in an excellent Air, in a wholsome Soil mixt with Gravel and Sand, upon the famous Navigable River *Thames*, at a place where it is cast into a *Crescent*, that so each part of the City might enjoy the benefit of the River, and yet not be far distant one from the other, about sixty Miles from the Sea: not so near, that it might be in danger of surprisal by the Fleets of Forreign Enemies, or be annoyed by the boysterous Winds, and unwholsome Vapours of the Sea; yet not so far, but that, by the help of the Tide, every Twelve hours, Ships of great Burden may be brought into her very Bosom; nor yet so far, but that it may enjoy the milder, warmer Vapours of the *Eastern*, *Southern*, and *Western Seas*; yet so far up in the Countrey, as it might also easily partake even of all the Countrey Commodities: in an excellent Air, upon the *North* side of the River, (for the Villages seated on the *South* side are noted to be unhealthy, in regard of the Vapours drawn upon them by the Sun) burroughed by gentle Hills, from the *North* and *South* Winds: it lie, in 51. Degree, 30 Minutes Latitude. *Situation.*

The High-ways leading from all parts to this Noble City, are large, straight, smooth and fair; no Mountains nor Rocks, no Marishes nor Lakes, to hinder Carriages and Passengers:

so that as Corn may easily be brought, and Cattle commodiously driven unto it by Land; so those heavy, though necessary Commodities, Hay and Fuel, are more cheaply conveyed by Water. In a word, all the Blessings of Land and Sea near about, and by the benefit of Shipping, all the Blessings of the Terrestrial Globe may be said to be here enjoyed, above any City of the World.

agni-de. The City of *LONDON*, with its Suburbs and Places adjacent, is of a vast extension: from *Lime-house*, measured to the end of *Totkil*, or *Tuttle-street*, from *East* to *West*, is above 7500 Geometrical Paces, that is, above seven *English* Miles and a half; and from the farther end of *Blackmanstreet* in *Southwark*, to the end of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, is 2500 Paces, or two Miles and an halfe.

reets. In this great City, the Streets, Lanes, and Alleys, as they are called, are in number above 500, and yet some of them above halfe a measured a mile in length, Dwelling-Houses, before the late dreadful Fire, were computed only within the Walls, above Fifteen thousand, and that was accounted but a Fifth part of the whole City, as may be judged by the weekly Bills of Mortality.

uses. The Buildings, especially of late years, are generally very fair and stately, but within the City, the spacious Houses of Noblemen, rich Merchants, the Halls of Companies, the fair Taverns are hidden to Strangers, by reason that they are generally built backward, that so the whole room toward the Street might be reserved for Tradesmens Shops. If they had been all built towards the Street, as in other Countreys, no Foreign City would, even in this particular

particular, much surpass *London*: Yet, if a Stranger shall view the several Magnificent Piazza's or Squares, as that of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Covent-Garden*, *St. James's Square*, *Leicester Fields*, *Southampton-Square*, and that excellent new Structure, called *The King's Square* near *St. Giles's in the Fields*. The several straight and spacious streets, as *Cheapside*, *Cornwal*, *Lombard-street*, *Fleetstreet*, *Hatton-Garden*, Great *Queenstreet*, the *Pall-Mall*, and divers others. The many curious and uniform Piles of late Buildings and Streets, as those near *St. James's*, *Bloomsbury*, *York*, *Essex*, *Arundel*, and *Worcester-House*-Buildings. Also the Beautiful Churches, Stately Palaces of Noblemen; the Inns of Court, Exchanges, Publick Halls, Theaters, Market-places, the new *Bedlam* in *Morefields*, with many admirable Buildings elsewhere, as well in *London* as in *Westminster* and *Southwark*; He must confess that for fair Piazza's, stately uniform Buildings, straight and spacious Streets, there is not the Parallel in *Europe*.

That the Reader may the better guess at the number of Inhabitants, or humane Souls within this great City, he must know, that in one year there were computed to be eaten in *London*, when it was less by one Fourth part, 675000 Beefs, ten times as many Sheep, besides abundance of Calves, Lambs, Swine, all sorts of Poultrey, Fowl, Fish, Roots, Milk, &c. Also that *communibus annis* to supply *London* with *Newcastle* Coal, there is brought into the River of *Thames*, two hundred and Eighty thousand Chaldron, and every Chaldron is Thirty six Bushels. *Number of Inhabitants.*

Again, the number of Inhabitants may be guessed at by the Burials and Births in *London*, which in ordinary years, when there is no Pestilence,

stilence, amount of late to 20000 in a year, and last year, *viz.* 1681. which was not accounted a sickly year, there dyed, according to the General Bill of Mortality, 23971. three times more than in *Amsterdam*, and but one Twentieth part less than in *Paris*, as may be seen by the Bills of these three Cities,

As also by the quantity of Beer drank in *London* in a year, which to all Foreigners will be incredible; for in the year 1667, when the greatest part of the Buildings within the Walls, and some without lay in Ashes, and very many of the Inhabitants forced to retire into the Countrey for Habitation, according to exact computation, there were Brewed within that year in *London*, Four hundred fifty two thousand five hundred sixty three Barrels of Strong Beer, sold at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel, and Five hundred and eighty thousand and four hundred twenty one Barrels of Ale, sold at 16 *s.* the Barrel, and Four hundred eighty nine thousand seven hundred ninety seven Barrels of Table Beer, or Small Beer, sold at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* the Barrel. The Beer Strong and Small, is 36 Gallons to the Barrel, and the Ale 32 Gallons to the Barrel; and now since the Pestilence and the Fire, that this City is again fully peopled, there is much more Liquor Brewed.

It is true, that some hereof is transported beyond the Sea, but that is scarce considerable.

Besides all this Beer and Ale, there is consumed in *London* a vast quantity of French and Spanish Wines, much Rhenish Wine, Sider, Mum, Coffee, Chocolate, Brandy, and other Drinks.

The Excise only of Beer and Ale for the City of *London* (though it be a very moderate Imposition) is Farmed or Rented of the King at above

above One hundred and twenty thousand pounds a year, and about one fourth part of all that Excise throughout all *England*.

Parish Churches, besides Chappels, there were in all One hundred and thirty, that is double the number of Churches Parochial to be found in any City of Christendom, the Mother Church whereof is dedicated to the memory of *St. Paul*, (the only Cathedral of that Name in *Europe*) and founded by *Segbert* a *Saxon* King, about the year 610. in a place where had stood a Temple dedicated to *Diana*, and afterward enlarged by *Erdenwald*, the Fourth *Saxon* Bishop thereof; and that old Fabrick being almost destroyed by Fire, *Mauritius*, another Bishop of *London*, in One thousand eighty three, began and finished a great part of the present magnificent Pile, in the space of Twenty years, but the Quire and Tower were not finished till 1221, and then it was dedicated in a most solemn manner (as was the Temple of *Solomon*) the King, the Bishops, and a vast number from all parts of the Nation assisting thereat. *Churches.*

It is seated on the highest part of all the City, and was more conspicuous perhaps than any Cathedral Church in the World; it was a Structure for Length, Heigth, and Antiquity, surpassing all other Churches; the length of it was 690 Foot, (therein excelling by Twenty Foot *St. Peters* in *Rome*, which for Beauty, Proportion, and divers other things, excels all other Temples) it was in heigth 102 Foot, and in breadth 130, and stood upon so much ground as contained above three Acres and a half. The Church was built as other Cathedrals, in a perfect Cross, and in the midst

of

of the Cross, upon mighty high Arches, was a Tower of Stone 260 Foot high, and on that a Spire of Timber, covered with Lead, in heigth 260 Foot more, in all from the Ground 520 Foot, above which was a Bole of Copper, Gilt, of nine Foot in compass, whereon stood the Cross, 15 Foot and a half high, and almost 6 Foot across, made of Oak, covered with Lead, and another Cover of Copper over the Lead, above all stood the Eagle, or Cock of Copper Gilt, four Foot long, and the breadth over the Wings three Foot and an halfe.

In the year 1561, a part of this magnificent Pile was much wasted, and the rest endangered, by a Fire begun in that stately Timber-Spire, by the negligence of a Plummer, who left his Pan of Fire there whilst he went to Dinner, as he confest of latter years on his death-bed: But by the great Bounty and Piety of Queen *Elizabeth*, of the Citizens of *London*, and of all the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, it was again repaired in the space of five years. After which the Stone-work decaying apace, by reason of the corroding quality of the abundance of Sea-coal smoak; the Learned and pious Martyr Doctor *Laud*, coming to be Bishop of *London*, and after of *Canterbury*, was so zealous and vigorous for upholding this most antient Church, stately Monument of *England*, and Glory of the City of *London*, that by the Kings Favour, and liberal Contribution of Godly People, (maugre all opposition of the *Puritans*) the Work was so eagerly pursued, that before the year 1640. the whole Body was finished with *Portland* Stone, excellent against all Smoak and Weather, and the *Tower* Scaffolded up to the top, with purpose to take it all down, and to rebuild it more

fair,

fair, and of a greater height; with a ſtately Pinnace at each corner, becauſe the Arches were not thought ſtrong enough to ſupport another Steeple; and to place in that *Tower*, the biggeſt and moſt tuneable Bells in the World; for performance whereof, and for adorning the Church, there was in the Chamber of *London*, above One hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds, all taken out ſoon after, and employed in an Unnatural War, by a ſtiff-necked People, againſt the beſt of Kings, in which ſingle act, a great part of the Citizens of *London*, and of the Long Parliament, became deeply guilty of a horrid Rebellion, and deteſtable Sacriledge.

After the Murther, or rather Martyrdom of the fore-mentioned Archbiſhop, the Scaffolds were taken away and Sold, with ſome of the Lead which covered this famous Structure, and this Houſe of God made a Stable for Horſes by the diſloyal Army, and almoſt all ſuffered to decay, till the Reſtauration of the King; who having a Pious intent, to ſet upon the Repair thereof again, it was all ruined by the late dreadful Conflagration in 1666. Which yet hath not ſo diſcouraged our Gracious Sovereign, but that in the year 1673, having already with vaſt charges, pulled down the huge burnt Walls, removed the Rubbiſh, and cleared the Foundations; His Majeſty like another *Solomon*, hath laid a new Foundation and carried on a great part of ſuch a Fabrick, as for Magnificence, Splendor, Solidity, Figure, and curious Architecture, the World, perhaps, never ſaw the like; the Model whereof, hath been deſigned by that Prince of Architects, Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and approved of by the King;

King; and now this present year 1682. the *East* end thereof, together with the most vast *Cupola* or *Dome*, and the *Cross* seems to be almost Built, so that they who have seen the old *Temple* shall have no occasion, (as the people in *Ezra*, *Chap.* 3. 12.) to weep with a loud voice, but rather to shout for joy, when they shall see, by what is already done and farther designed, that it is like to surpass the Old, as much as the present King doth surpass in Dominions, in Power and Revenue, that King, in whose Reign the Old Church was erected: for the speedy promoting whereof, to the Glory of God, to the Memory of the Prince of Apostles *St. Paul*, to the great Renown of King *Charles* the Second, and to the Honour of this City and Nation, both King and Parliament, City and Countrey, Clergy and Laity, High and Low, seem to stand engaged to lend their utmost Aid and Assistance; amongst other things, considering that probably it may be a lasting Monument, to evidence to all posterity, that in the midst of a crooked and perverse Generation, in the midst of many thousands, who had openly forsaken the community of the Church of *England*, there wanted not a *David* to raise Money, and provide Materials, nor a *Solomon*, to begin and finish such a mighty Work of Piety, nor a *Bezaleel*, and an *Aholiab*, curious Workmen, nor a People willing-hearted, and liberal in bringing in their Plate and Jewels in such abundance, till their liberality (as theirs *Exod. Chap.* 35. 36.) was thought fit to be restrained.

Of the fore-mentioned Fire, that was able to destroy such a vast solid Structure, as the Cathedral of *St. Pauls*, a brief account may here be acceptable, especially to Forreigners, who have had imperfect Relations thereof.

A short Account of the Dreadful Fire of LONDON, *which began the Second day of* September, *1666. and in three days space, consumed greatest part of the City.*

THe City of *LONDON* within the Walls, contains Four hundred forty and eight Acres of Ground, whereof the Buildings on Three hundred seventy and three, were utterly consumed by that late dreadful Conflagration; also Sixty three Acres without the Walls, in all 436 Acres, Eighty nine Parish-Churches, One thousand three hundred and twenty Houses; besides that vast Cathedral of *St. Paul*, and besides divers Chappels, Halls, Colledges, Schools, and other publick Edifices, whereof the whole damage is hardly to be computed or credited.

In that one Commodity of Books only, wherewith *London* abounded, was lost, as Judicious Stationers have computed, One hundred and fifty thousand pounds; for the loss fell most upon that, and three or four other cumbersome Commodities, not easie on a sudden to be removed, *viz.* Wines, Tobacco, Sugar, and Plums, wherewith this City was furnished beyond any City in the World: insomuch, that one Person, Alderman *Jeffreys*, lost of Tobacco, to the value of Twenty thousand pounds. Yet, in this vast Incendy, not above six or eight Persons were burnt. Of this dreadful Fire, there were many concurrent occasions.

First,

First, Either the Drunkenness, or Supine Negligence of the Baker and his Servants, in whose House it began: Or else (as many believe) a Hellish Combination of some *Roman* Catholicks to begin and promote that Fire.

Next, The dead time of the Night, wherein it began, *viz.* between One and Two of the Clock after Midnight, when some were wearied with working, others filled with Drink, and all in a dead sleep.

Thirdly, The dead time of the week, being *Saturday*-Night, when Traders were retired to their Countrey-Houses, and none but Maid-Servants, or young Apprentices left to look to their City-Houses.

Fourthly, The dead time of the year, being then the long Vacation, on the Second of *September*, when Tradesmen were generally abroad in the Countrey; some in the remotest parts of *England*, to fetch in their Debts.

Fifthly, The closeness of the Buildings in that place, facilitating the progress of the Fire, and hindring the usual remedy, which was by Engines to shoot Water.

Sixthly, The matter of the Buildings thereabouts, which was generally Wooden, and of old Timber.

Seventhly, The long continued Drought of the preceding Summer, even to that day, which had so dried the Timber, that it was never more apt to take Fire.

Eighthly,

Eighthly, The matter of Wares in those parts, where were the greatest Magazines and Store-houses of the City, of Oyls, Pitch, Tar, Rozin, Wax, Butter, Brimstone, Hemp, Cordage, Cheese, Wine, Brandy, Sugars, &c.

Ninthly, An Easterly Wind, the driest of all other, that had continued long before, and then did blow very strongly.

Tenthly, The unexpected failing of the Water, the *Thames* Water-Tower, near to the place where the Fire began, then out of order, and burnt down immediately after the beginning of the Fire, so that most Water-Pipes were soon dry.

Lastly, An unusual negligence at first, and a confidence of easily quenching the Fire, on a suddain changed into a general consternation and Despondency, all People chusing rather by flight to save their Goods, than by a vigorous opposition to save their Houses and the City.

These Causes thus strangely concurring, (to say nothing of God's just indignation, for the notorious impenitency of the Citizens, for their great abominations in abetting, and instigating the shedding of the precious innocent Blood, both of God's Annointed, and of their other chief Governours, both in Church and State, for their still going on in their old hainous sins of *Despising Dominions, and speaking evil of Dignities*, till there be no remedy) those forementioned Causes, so wonderfully concurring by a general prodigious Conflagration, did make greater spoil in the space of three days, *viz.* from

from Sunday Morning to Wednesday Morning, than three or four Armies, unresisted, could easily have done in twice the time: for (to give the Reader some little prospect of the huge damages done by this Fire) it hath been computed by an ingenious Person, that there being burnt in all, about Thirteen thousand two hundred Houses, which valued one with another, at no more than 25 *l.* yearly Rent, which at the low rate of Twelve years purchase, will amount in the whole to Five Millions two hundred and 80000 *l.* Sterling: The Eighty seven Parish-Churches, wherein is included *Christ Church*, besides the most spacious Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*, Six Consecrated Chappels, the *Royal Burse*, or *Exchange*, the Great *Guild-Hall*, the *Custom-House*, the many magnificent Halls of Companies, the several principal City-Gates, with other publick Edifices, have been valued at Two Millions and 800000 *l.*

The Wares, Houshold-stuff, Moneys, and other moveable Goods, lost and spoiled by the Fire, may probably amount to Three Millions of Pounds, some say, much more.

The Money spent in a general removing of Wares and Goods, during the Fire, and bringing them back afterward, in the hire of Boats, Carts, and Porters, may be well reckoned at the least at Two hundred thousand Pounds; the total whereof, is Eleven Millions, Two hundred and eighty thousand pounds Sterling, which reduced into *French* Money, will amount unto One hundred forty three Millions, six hundred and forty thousand Livres *Tournois*. And yet notwithstanding all these huge losses by Fire notwithstanding that most devouring Pestilence in the year immediately foregoing, and the then very chargeable War against three Potent Neigh-

Neighbours, the Citizens recovering after a few Months, their Native Courage, have ſince ſo chearfully and unanimouſly ſet themſelves to rebuild the City, that (not to mention whole Streets, built, and now building by others in the Suburbs) within the ſpace of four years, they erected in the ſame Streets, Ten thouſand Houſes, and laid out for the ſame, Three Millions of pounds *Sterling*, counting but 300 *l.* a Houſe, one with another; beſides ſeveral large Hoſpitals, divers very ſtately Halls, Nineteen fair ſolid Stone-Churches, that did coſt above One hundred thouſand pounds, were all at the ſame time erecting, and ſoon after finiſhed; and now in the year 1682, above twenty Churches more of various, beautiful, and ſolid Architecture, are rebuilt: which is here the rather mentioned, to ſtop the mouths of our *Romiſh* Adverſaries, who oft alledge, that ſince our Reformation, ſcarce one ſolid Structure hath been Erected for God's Worſhip, by the *Engliſh Proteſtants*; and that although they have done divers conſiderable Works of Charity, in Founding of Hoſpitals and Alms-Houſes, yet they have been very deficient in Works of pure Piety, for advancing the Worſhip, the Praiſe, and the Glory of our Creator which ought to be regarded in the firſt place. Moreover, as if the late Fire had only purged the City, the Buildings are become infinitely more Beautiful, more Commodious, and more Solid, (the three main Virtues of all Edifices) than before; nay, as if the Citizens had not been any way impoveriſhed, but rather inricht by that huge Conflagration, they may be ſaid to be even wanton in their expences, upon the ſtately *Italian Facciata*'s, or Fronts of their new Houſes, Churches, and Halls, (many of *Portland* Stone, as durable almoſt,

almoſt, as Marble) upon their richly adorned Shops, Chambers, Balconies, Signs, Portals, &c. Their Publick Halls are ſo richly ſett off with curious Architecture, Carved Work, in Stone and Wood, with Pictures and Wainſcot, not only of Firr and Oak, but ſome with the ſweet ſmelling Cedar. Their Churches beautified with excellent various Towers and Fronts of true *Roman* Architecture. They have made their Streets much more large and ſtrait, paved each ſide with ſmooth hewen Stone, and guarded the ſame with many maſſy Poſts, for the benefit of Foot-paſſengers; and whereas before they dwelt in low, dark, Wooden Cottages, they now live in lofty, lightſome, uniform, Brick-Buildings: ſo that although our Gracious King cannot ſay of this his Capital City, as one of the Emperors ſaid of *Rome*, *Lateritiam inveni, Marmoream reliqui*; yet he may ſay of it, what is almoſt equivalent, *Ligneam inveni, Lateritiam reliqui*; and of a Principal Structure of this City, the *Royal Exchange*, His Majeſty may ſay, *Lateritiam inveni, Lapideam reliqui*; whereof take here this following brief Account.

Of

Of the City of LONDON since its Re-building.

THE former *Burſe* began to be Erected in the year 1566. juſt One hundred years before it was burnt: it was built at the Coſt and Charges of a Noble Merchant, Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and in a Solemn manner by a Herald, and ſound of Trumpet, in the preſence, and by the ſpecial Command of Queen *Elizabeth*, Proclaimed, and named, the *ROYAL EXCHANGE*: it was built moſt of Brick, and yet was the moſt ſplendid *Burſe* (all things conſidered) that was then in *Europe*, (before the building whereof, the *Burſe* for Merchants was kept in *Lumbard ſtreet*.) *The Exchange.*

Now it is built within and without of the forementioned excellent Stone, with ſuch curious and admirable Architecture, eſpecially for a Front, a high Turret or Steeple, wherein are a harmonious Chime of Twelve Bells; and for Arch-work, that it ſurpaſſeth all other *Burſes*.

Quantum lenta ſolent inter viburna cupreſſi.

It is built Quadrangular, with a large Court, wherein the Merchants may Aſſemble and the greateſt part, in caſe of Rain, or hot Sun-ſhine, may be ſheltered in Side-Galleries, or Portico's. The whole Fabrick coſt above 50000 *l.* whereof one halfe is diſburſed by the Chamber of *London*, or Corporation of the City, and the other halfe by the Company of Mercers: and to reimburſe themſelves, there is Lett to hire 190 Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* yearly Rent each, and 30 *l.*

30 *l.* Fine, besides the several Shops below, on the *East* and *West* sides, and the huge Vaulted Cellars under ground; so that it will be the richest piece of Ground, perhaps, in the whole World; for, according to exact Dimensions, the Ground whereon this goodly Fabrick is erected, is but 171 Foot, from *North* to *South*, and 203 Foot from *East* to *West*, (for it is *Quadratum oblongum*) so that it is but very little more than three quarters of an Acre of Ground, and will produce above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent.

River of *Thames.* The River whereon is seated this great City, for its breadth, depth, gentle, strait, even Course, extraordinary wholsome Water and Tides, is more commodious for Navigation, than perhaps any other River in the World. The Sea flows gently up this River, fourscore miles, that is, almost to *Kingston*, 12 miles above *London* by Land, and 20 by Water, bringing the greater Vessels to *London*, and the smaller beyond; then against the Stream, Boats are drawn about 200 miles to *Oxford*, and higher many miles.

It is high Water at this City, as oft as the Moon comes to the *North-East*, and *South-West* Points of Heaven, the one in our Hemisphere, and the other in the other Hemisphere. The highest Tides are upon a Land-flood, the Wind *North-West* at the Æquinoctial, and the Moon at Full: when these four Causes concur, (which is very rare (then the *Thames* swells in some places over its Banks, and *Westminster* is a little endamaged in their Cellars, not in their Chambers and Upper-Rooms, as the City of *Rome* sometimes is, by the overflowing of the *Tiber*, and *Paris* by the *Seyne*.

This

This River opening *Eastward* towards *Germany* and *France*, is much more advantageous for Traffick than any other River of *England*. To say nothing of the variety of excellent Fish within this River, above all, of the incomparable Salmon, the fruitful fat Soil, the pleasant rich Meadows, and innumerable stately Palaces on both sides thereof: in a word, the *Thames* seems to be the very Radical moisture of this City, and in some Sense, the natural heat too; for almost all the Fuel for Firing, is brought up this River from *Newcastle*, *Scotland*, *Kent*, *Essex*, &c, or else down the River, from *Surrey*, *Middlesex*, &c.

New-River.

From this River, the City, by Water-Engines, is in many places supplied with excellent wholsome Water; also, from almost twenty Conduits of pure Spring-Water, so commodiously placed, that they serve all the chiefest parts of this City; and moreover, by a *New River*, brought at a vast charge, and exquisite skill (by Sir *Hugh Middleton*, who deserves his Statue in Brass) from *Ammell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hertfordshire*, from whence in a turning and winding course, it runs threescore miles before it reaches this City: in some places the Channel is necessarily thirty Foot deep, in other places it is carried over Valleys, more than twenty Foot high above ground, in open Troughs. Over this *New River*, are made Eight hundred Bridges, some of Stone, some of Brick, and some of Wood: Six hundred Men have been at once imployed in this great Work. It was begun in 1608, and finished in five years. It serves the highest parts of *London* in their lower Rooms, and the lower parts in their highest Rooms. Moreover, this City is so situated, that in all parts, (though

on the highest ground) it is abundantly served with Pump-Water, and those Pumps in many places, not Six Foot deep in the Ground.

Trade. The vast Traffick and Commerce, whereby this City doth flourish, may be guessed at, chiefly by the Customs which are paid for all Merchandise, Imported or Exported, which are but very moderate Impositions, in comparison of the Imposts of most other Countreys of *Europe*, and yet the Customs of the Port of *London* only, (without counting the Customs of other Cities) did lately amount to above Three hundred thousand pounds a year, and are now risen to a much greater Sum, by the infinite number of Ships, which by their Masts, resemble a Forest, as they lye along this Stream, besides many that are sent forth every year, to carry and fetch Commodities, to, and from all parts of the known World, whereby it comes to pass, that no small number of Merchants of *London*, for Wealth, for stately Houses within the City for Winter, and without for Summer, for rich Furniture, plentiful Tables, honourable Living, for great Estates in Money and Land, *&c.* excel some Princes, in divers of our Neighbour Nations. Moreover, one may conjecture at the huge Commerce, by the infinite number of great well-furnished Shops; which a *Spaniard* once observing, together with the great number of Law-Suits in Term-time, made this Report of *London* to his Countrey-men, That it was a great City, but made up of nothing but *Tiendas y Contiendas*, Shops and Suits: whereas he might rather have said more truly, in a few more words, *viz.* That *London* is a huge Magazine of Men, Money, Ships, Horses, and Ammunition, of all sorts of Commodities, necessary or expedient for the use or pleasure of Mankind:

Mankind: That *London* is the mighty Rendezvous of Nobility, Gentry, Courtiers, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſitians, Merchants, Seamen, and all kind of excellent Artificers, of the moſt refined Wits, and moſt excellent Beauties: for it is obſerved, that in moſt Families of *England*, if there be any Son or Daughter that excels the reſt in Beauty or Wit, or perhaps Courage or induſtry, or any other rare quality; *London* is their *North-Star*, and they are never at reſt till they point directly thither.

Of the Government of the City of LONDON.

THE Government of this City, considering the Greatness and Populousness thereof, is very admirable, and might take up a Volume in the description thereof.

Eccle-siastical Govern-ment.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by a Bishop; was in the time of the *Britains* by an Archbishop, but when it became subject to the *Saxons*, the Archiepiscopal See was placed at *Canterbury*, not because that was the more worthy City, but for the sake of *St. Augustine*, who first preached the Gospel there to the Heathen *Saxons*, and was there Buried. Since which time it hath been under a Bishop, above ten Centuries and a halfe, in a continual Succession: In which space there are reckoned 92 Bishops of *London*, to the present worthy Bishop thereof, the Learned Pious Divine, Doctor *Henry Compton*, Son to the late valiant Earl of *Northampton*, Consecrated Bishop of *Oxford*. 1674. and Translated to *London*, 1675. To this Cathedral also belongs a Dean, a Chapter, a Treasurer, and Thirty Prebendaries, all Persons of worth.

For the Ecclesiastical Government of the several Parishes, there are placed many excellent Divines that have the Cure of Souls, a Rector or Vicar for every Parish, and these have for a long time had the most excellent way of Sermonizing in *Christendom*; insomuch, as divers Divines of Foreign Reformed Churches, have come hither on purpose to learn their manner of haranguing in the Pulpit.

For maintaining these Divines, with their Families, there is in every Parish a Parsonage, or Vicarage-

Vicarage-Houſe, and in moſt, a competent Allowance in Tithes. Antiently the Parſons due in *London*, beſides the Tythes of the Tradeſmens Gains, and Mortuaries, Obits, *&c.* was 3 *s.* 5 *d* in the pound, of the yearly Rent of all Houſes and Shops; and this was paid as Offerings on *Sundays* and Holidays, only a Halfe-penny for each pound, whereby the Pariſhioners did hardly feel it, although the Sundays and Holidays were ſo many, that in a whole year it amounted to 3 *s.* 5 *d.* in the Pound. Afterwards many Holidays being taken away, and the Clergy Means thereby abated, it was ordained 25 *H.* 8. that 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound of all Rents of Houſes and Shops, ſhould be paid yearly to the Parſon; whereunto the *Londoners* did not only conſent (as they had good reaſon, it being much leſs in the Pound than before) but bound themſelves by an Act of Common-Council, to perform the ſame: and the ſaid Ordinance was confirmed in Parliament 27 *H.* 8. and again 37 *H.* 8. with a power given to the Lord Mayor, to commit to Priſon any Citizen that ſhould refuſe to pay his Tythes and Dues, according to that proportion. But ſince the Reformation, many Men, willing to think Tythes a Rag of Popery, or elſe making no Conſcience of Robbing God, have deviſed many baſe and fraudulent ways, by double Leaſes, by great Fines, and ſmall Rents, and ſeveral other ways to cheat the Law, and rob their God, *Mal.* 3. 8. complaint whereof being made to King *James*, 1618. it was Declared in his Court of *Exchequer*, by the Barons there, that the Inhabitants of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof, ought ſtill (according to the afore-mentioned Acts) to pay 2 *s.* 9 *d.* in the Pound, according to the true yearly value of the Rent of their Houſes and Shops,

from time to time; But the Citizens (who think 2000 *l. per annum* not enough for an Alderman, or for a Lawyer, and yet 200 *l.* too much for a Pastor of a Parish) opposing the same, the business lies yet unestablished, to the great dishonour of the Reformed Religion.

Civil Government.

The Civil Government is not (as it is at *Paris*, *Rome*, *Madrid*, *Vienna*, and other Capital Cities) by a chief Magistrate, some Nobleman or Lawyer set over the City by the King, as Supream Governor; or as it was here in the time of the *Romans*, when the chief Magistrate was called (as it is still in *Rome*) the *Prefect* of *London*, or as it was in the time of the *Saxons*, when he was called the *Portgreeve*, that is, *Custos*, or *Guardian*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*: but after the coming in of the *Normans*, the Chief Magistrate was called *Bailivus*, from the *French* word *Bailler*, *tradere*, *committere*, that is *Commissarius*, or one that hath Commission to Govern others, and there were sometimes two Bayliffs of *London*, till King *Richard* the First, *Anno* 1189. changed the name of *Bayliff* into *Mayor*, which also being derived from the *French*, hath continued ever since, a Citizen chosen by the Citizens annually, unless sometimes for the disloyalty of the Citizens, their Priviledges and Franchises have been taken from them, and a Guardian set over them, as was done by *Hen.* III. and *Edw.* I. The former of these Kings, in the Fiftieth year of his Reign, was so enraged with the *Londoners*, for siding with the Rebels against him, that he was once resolved to raze the City to the Ground, but the Citizens thereupon wholly submitting both Lives and Fortunes into that Kings hands; who after he had given the Mayor and four Aldermen to Prince *Edward* his Son, to do with them according to his pleasure, and

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and had given to others of the Loyal Party, about ſixty Houſes and Families, to redeem themſelves, at the diſcretion of theſe Loyal Men, His Majeſty was at length pacified. Which may be a warning to all Cities in theſe mutinous times.

Of latter years, the Mayor of *London*, though always a Citizen and Tradeſmen, hath been of ſuch high Repute and Eſteem, that in all Writing and Speaking to him, the Title of Lord is prefixt, which is given to none others, but either to Noblemen, to Biſhops, Judges, and of later times to the Mayor of *York*, or to ſome of the higheſt Officers of the Realm. He is alſo for his great Dignity, uſually Knighted by the King, before the year of his Mayoralty be expired; unleſs he had received that Honour before, whilſt he was Alderman, as of late hath been uſual.

His Table is, and alſo the Table of each Sheriff, ſuch, that it is not only open all the year to all comers, Strangers and others, that are of any quality, but ſo well furniſhed, that it is always fit to receive the greateſt Subject of *England*, or of other Potentate; nay, it is Recorded, that a Lord Mayor of *London* hath Feaſted four Kings at once at his Table; and the preſent King and Queen have been by ſome of the late Lord Mayors, Treated at their Table.

Lord Mayor.

Alſo for the Grandeur of the Lord Mayor, there is allowed above 1000*l.* a year for his Table, in the Houſe of the Lord Mayor.

His Doble, meſtique Attendants.

His Domeſtick Attendants is very Honourable, he hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Eſquires by their Places, that is,

The *Sword-Bearer.*
The *Common Hunt*, who keepeth a gallant Kennel of Hounds for the Lord Mayors Recreation abroad.
The *Common Cryer.*
The *Water-Bayliff.*

There is also

The *Coroner,*
Three *Sergeant-Carvers,*
Three *Sergeants* of the *Chamber*
A *Sergeant* of the *Channel,*
Four *Yeomen* of the *Water-side,*
One under *Water-Bayliff,*
Two *Yeomen* of the *Chamber,*
Three *Meal-weighers.*
Two *Yeomen* of the *Wood-Wharfe.*

Most of which have their Servants allowed them, and have Liveries for themselves.

His State.

His State and Magnificence is remarkable, when he appears abroad, which is usually on Horseback, with rich Caparison, himself always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth richly Furred, sometimes Purple, sometimes Puke, and over his Robes a Hood of black Velvet, which some say is a Badge of a Baron of the Realm, with a great Chain of Gold about his Neck, or Collar of SS's, with a great rich Jewel pendent thereon, with many Officers walking before, and on all sides of him, *&c.* but more especially, on the 29th of *October*, when he goes to *Westminster* in his Barge, accompanied with all the Aldermen, all his Officers, all the several Companies or Corporations, in their several stately Barges, with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers; and having there in the

Exchequer

Exchequer-Chamber, taken his ſolemn Oath to be true to the King, returns in like manner to *Guild-Hall*, that is, the Great Common-Hall of *Guilds*, or Incorporated Confraternities, where is prepared for him and his Bretheren, a moſt ſumptuous Dinner, to which many of the great Lords and Ladies, all the Judges of the Land, and oftentimes the Lords of His Majeſties moſt Honourable Priv-Council; alſo Foreign Ambaſſadors are invited; and of late years the King and Queens Majeſty; the Duke of *York*, and Prince *Rupert* have been pleaſed to Honour that Feaſt with their Preſence.

This great Magiſtrate, upon the death of the King, is ſaid to be the Prime Perſon of *England*: And therefore when King *James* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Lord Mayor of *London*, ſubſcribed in the firſt place, before all the Great Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

His Election.

He is uſually choſen on *Michaelmas*-day, by the Livery-Men, or Members of the ſeveral Companies within the ſaid City, out of the Twenty ſix Aldermen, all Perſons of great Wealth and Wiſdom, in which Election the Senior Alderman that hath not been Mayor, hath uſually the Precedence; yet in this particular, the ſaid Electors are at their liberty.

The Lord Mayor on the day of the Kings Coronation Claims to be Chief Butler, and bears the Kings Cup amongſt the higheſt Nobles of the Kingdom, which ſerve on that day in other Offices.

His Authority.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City, and a part of the Suburbs, but alſo on the famous River of *Thames*, Eaſtward, as far as *Yendale*, or *Yenleet*, and the Mouth of the River *Medway*; and Weſtward as far as *Colony Ditch*,

Ditch, above *Stanes Bridge*, He hath a Priviledge by Charter, to Hunt in *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Surrey*; and for this purpose is always maintained an excellent Kennel of Hounds, as aforementioned. He hath power to punish or correct all that shall annoy the Stream, Banks, or Fish; and for that end he yearly keeps several Courts in the Counties adjacent to the *Thames*, for Conservation of the River, and punishment of Offenders: Only, the Strength and Safety of the River, against an Invasion; and securing Merchandizing, and Navigation, by Block-houses, Forts or Castles, is the Care of the King.

The two Sheriffs. The two Sheriffs of this City, are also Sheriffs of the County of *Middlesex*, and are annually chosen by the Citizens, from among themselves, in the *Guild-Hall*, upon *Midsummer-day*, a high Priviledge, among many other, antiently Granted to this City, by several Kings and Queens of this Kingdom, but they are not Sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and then are also presented at the *Exchequer*, to be allowed by the Barons, and Sworn; after which, they enter upon their Office. If the Persons so chosen, refuse to hold, they incur a penalty, unless they will take a Solemn Oath, that they are not worth Ten thousand pounds.

Alder-men. The Twenty six Aldermen, do preside over the Twenty six Wards of the City. When any of these die, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen chuse another, out of the most substantial Men of the City; if any so chosen, refuse to hold, he is usually Fined 500 *l.*

All the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that Honourable Estate, are, by their Charter, Justices of the Peace of this City.

To

To the Lord Mayor and City of *London* belong divers Courts of *Judicature* of high importance. *Lord Mayors Courts of Judicature.*

The highest and most antient Court, is that called the *Hustings*, (i. e.) *Domus Causarum.* which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City.

There is a Court of *Requests* or *Conscience.*

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, where also the Recorder and Sheriffs (who are usually Aldermen, or else constantly chosen upon the next Vacancy) sit, Two Courts of the Sheriffs, one for each Counter.

The Court of the City Orphans, whereof the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have the custody.

The Court of *Common-Council*, consisting (as the Parliament of *England*) of two Houses, one for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and the other for the Commoners; in which Court all By-Laws, which bind all the Citizens of *London*; for every man, either by himself, or by his Representative, gives his Assent thereunto; wherein consists the great happiness of the *English* Subject, above all the Subjects of any other Prince in the World, that neither in Laws, nor By-Laws, neither in Taxes, or Imposts, any man is obliged, but by his own consent.

There is another Court of the *Chamberlain* of the City to whom belongs the Receipts of the Rents, and Revenues of the City, and to his Court belongs the business of Apprentices, over whom he hath a great Authority.

To the Lord Mayor also belong the Courts of Coronor, and of Escheator, and another Court for the Conservation of the River of *Thames.*

Lastly,

Lastly, the Court of Goal-delivery, held usually eight times a year, at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City and *Middlesex*, for the Tryal of Criminals, whereof the Lord Mayor is the Chief Judge, and hath the power of Reprieving condemned Persons.

There are other Courts called *Wardmote*, or the meeting of Wards, whereof there are 26 in the whole City: in which Court, inquiry is mado into all things that can conduce to the regulating and well-governing of the City. Also the Court of *Halmote*, or Assembly of every *Guild* or *Fraternity*, for regulating what belongs to each Company in particular.

The Traders of *London* are divided into Companies, or Corporations, and are so many Bodies Politique: Of these there are Twelve, called the Chief Companies, and he that is chosen Lord Mayor, must be Free of one of these Companies, which are

The Twelve Companies.

1. *Mercers*,	7. *Merchant-Taylors*,
2. *Grocers*,	8. *Haberdashers*,
3. *Drapers*,	9. *Salters*.
4. *Fishmongers*,	10. *Ironmongers*,
5. *Goldsmiths*,	11. *Vintners*,
6. *Skinners*,	12. *Cloathworkers*.

And if it happen that the Lord Mayor Elect is of any other Company, he presently removes to one of the Twelve; all which Companies have Assemby-places, called Halls, which are so many Basilikes, or Palaces, and many of them worthy to be viewed by all strangers. It hath been the custom of some of our Kings, to Honour some of these Companies, by taking their Freedom thereof; and the present King was pleased to be made Free of the Company of

the *Grocers*,

Grocers, and the present Prince of *Orange* lately chose to be made Free of the Company of Drapers.

Each Company or Mystery hath a Master, annually chosen, from among themselves, and hath other subordinate Governors, called Wardens or Assistants. These do exactly correspond to the General-Government of the City, by a Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council: who are selected out of these several Companies: so excellent an harmony there is in that Government.

There are besides, near Sixty other Companies, or Corporations, all enjoying large Priviledges by the Kings Gracious Charter, Granted unto them, and fair Halls to meet in. *Other Companies.*

A List of the present Lord Mayor, Aldermen, *&c. of the City of* London, *for this year*, 1682. *with the several Wards under their respective Jurisdictions.*

SIR *John Moor*, Lord Mayor, *Walbrook-Ward.*
Sir *Thomas Aleyn*, Ald. of the *Bridge* without.
Sir *John Frederick*, *Colemanstreet Ward.*
Sir *John Lawrence*, *Queenhythe-Ward.*
Sir *Thomas Bludworth*, *Aldersgate-Ward.*
Sir *William Turner*, *Castle-Bainard* Ward.
Sir *George Waterman*, *Bridge* Ward.
Sir *William Hooker*, *Cornhil* Ward.
Sir *Robert Viner*, *Langborne* Ward.
Sir *James Edwards*, *Candlewicke* Ward.
Sir *Robert Clayton*, *Cheap* Ward.
Sir *Patience Ward*, *Faringdon* Ward, *Intra.*

These have all been Lord Mayors.

Sir *George Treby*, *Recorder.*
Sir *William Pritchard*, *Broadstreet* Ward.
Sir *Henry Tulse*, *Breadstreet* Ward.
Sir *James Smith*, *Portsoken* Ward.
Sir *Robert Jefrey*, *Cordwayne* Ward.
Sir *John Shorter*, *Cripplegate* Ward.
Sir *Thomas Gould*, *Dowgate* Ward.
Sir *William Rawsterne*, *Limestreet* Ward.
Sir *John Peak*, *Billingsgate* Ward.
Sir *Thomas Beckford*, *Aldgate* Ward.
Sir *John Chapman*, *Tower-street* Ward.
Sir *Simon Lewis*, *Bassishaw* Ward.
Sir *Jonathan Raymond*, *Bishopsgate* Ward, *Intra.*
Henry Cornish, Esq; *Vintrey* Ward.

Thomas

Thomas Pilkinton, *Samuel Shute*. } Sheriffs.

Sir *Thomas Player*, Kt. Chamberlain.
Henry Crispe, Esq; Common Sergeant.
William Wagstaff, Esq; Town-Clerk.
Joseph Lane, Esq; Comptroller of the Chamber, and Vice-Chamberlain.

Military Government of the City.

Something of the Military Government both Antient and Modern, of this mighty populous City, is also well worthy to be known, both to *English* and Foreigners. In the XXIII of *Henry* the Eighth, 1532. at a general Muster in *London*, were first taken the Names of all Men within this City and Liberties only, (which reach not far without the Walls) from the age of Sixteen to Sixty; also the number of all Harnesses, and of all sorts of Weapons for War, then they drew out of these, only such able Men, as had white Harness, and caused them all to appear in white Coats, with Breeches, and white Caps and Feathers, and because Notice was given, that the King himself would see them Muster, they all prepared to appear as splendidly as they could; and to that end, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, and all who had been Sheriffs, had all white Harness, and over that, Coats of black Velvet, with the Arms of the City Embroidered thereon, each one with a great Gold Chain, and mounted on a goodly Horse, with rich Trappings on their Heads, Velvet Caps, in their Hands Battle-Axes Gilt: Each Alderman and the Recorder had four Halberdiers in White Silk, or else Buff Coats, waiting on them with Gilt Halberds; and the Lord Mayor had 16 tall Men apparaled in white Sattin Doublets, Caps, and

and Feathers, Chains of Gold, and other Gorgeous Attire, with long Gilt Halberds following his Lordship at a distance: but next to him he had four Footmen in white Sattin, then two Pages cloathed in Crimson Velvet and Cloth of Gold, riding on gallant Horses richly furnisht, one of them carrying the Lord Mayors Helmet, and the other his Pole-Ax, both richly Gilt and Adorned. Most of the Citizens of any Quality or Office, were in white Sattin, or white Silk Coats, with Chains of Gold, and some with rich Jewels. What was the number then of Men in Arms was not Recorded, but that may be guessed at by what follows: They mustered in *Mile-end Fields*, and before Nine of the Clock in the Morning began to march, entring at *Aldgate* in excellent Order down to *Westminster*, where the King and Court stood to view them passing by, thence they marched about *St. James's Park*, so through *Holborn*, up to *Leaden-Hall*, and there disbanded immediately, and yet this was not done till five of the clock in the Evening, which was eight hours continual March. *Stow* says, the number of the Soldiers then Mustered, were Fifteen thousand.

ity-
rain-
nds.

At the time of the happy Restauration of His Majesty now Reigning, there were in *London* and the Liberties, six Regiments of Train-Bands, and six Regiments of Auxiliaries, and one Regiment of Horse. These Thirteen Regiments, about six weeks before His Majesties arrival, Mustered in *Hyde-Parke*, being then drawn out for promoting and securing His Majesties Return. These Twelve Regiments of Foot were 18000 compleat. Eight of these Regiments had seven Companies in each, and the other four had six Companies in each, in all

all, Eighty Companies. The Regiment of Horſe of ſix Troops, and a hundred in each Troop. This conſiderable Army drawn together before the 29th of *May*, the day of His Majeſties Return, was judged to be highly uſeful for facilitating that Happy Work. Some Months after, His Majeſty ſent to the City a Commiſſion of Lieutenancy, appointing ſeveral perſons to act as his Lieutenants in *London*; giving them the ſame power that the Lords-Lieutenants have in their reſpective Counties, and in purſuance of that Commiſſion, the Regiments were new ſetled. There were ſix Regiments of Train-Bands, Commanded by ſix Citizens, Knights, and their Lieutenant-Colonels were all Knights; and there were ſix Regiments of Auxiliaries. In all theſe Twelve Regiments were Twenty thouſand Men; then were liſted two Regiments of Horſe, each conſiſting of Five Troops, in all Eight hundred Horſe. Theſe were all drawn into *Hyde-Park*, where His Majeſty was pleaſed to take a view of them; But in caſe of need, it is certain, that in *London*, and within the Liberty, there may in few days be raiſed Forty thouſand Men. Beſides *Southwark*, one Regiment of Train-Bands, Fifteen hundred Men, the Hamlets of the *Tower* Two Regiments; in all Three thouſand Men; then *Holborn* Regiment and *Weſtminſter* Regiment, Two thouſand each; and in caſe of neceſſity, they can raiſe Twenty thouſand more.

Beſides theſe Train-Bands and Auxiliary Men, there is the Artillery-Company, which is a Nurſery of Soldiers, and hath been ſo above Threeſcore years. The preſent King liſted himſelf there when he was Prince of *Wales*, and ſo did his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Yorke* at the ſame time; who ſince His Majeſties Return, hath taken *Artillery-Company.*

ken the Command thereof, and owns it as His Company. Under his Highness there is a Leader, who exercises this Company every Tuesday fortnight, and the other Tuesday the Exercise is performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there Trained up to Command. Of this Society are many of the Nobility, also the Lord Mayor and most of the Aldermen. All the Commanders of the Train-Bands and Auxiliaries here exercise Arms. This Company consists of Six hundred Men. Their Officers are, a Leader, two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, *&c.* They have also a Court-Marshal, consisting of a President, Sir *William Prichard*; Vice-President, Sir *James Smith*; Treasurer, Sir *Matthew Andrews*; Colonel, and Twenty four Members of the Company. On the second Tuesday in *February*, a general Rendezvous every year, the Officers are Elected.

Of

Of the Tower *of* LONDON.

FOr the Security and Defence of this famous City and River, there hav. been antiently divers Fortresses; but that called the *Tower* of *London*, hath been eminent above all others. It is not only a Fort or Cittadel, to Defend and Command both City and River but a Royal Palace, where our Kings with their Courts have sometimes Lodged; a Royal Arsenal, where are Arms and Ammunition for 60000 Soldiers; the Treasury for the Jewels and Ornaments of the *English* Crown; the only Mint for Coyning of Gold and Silver; the great Archieve, where are conserved all the Records of the Courts of *Westminster*; the chief Prison for the safe custody of great Persons that are Criminals: in short, if the great extent thereof within the Walls be considered, and its authority over the several Hamlets without, and the many high Priviledges and Liberties belonging thereto, it may rather be reputed a *City* than a *Cittadel*. *Tower.*

The *Tower* of *London* is out of all County or Parish, (only a small part some hold to be in *Middlesex*) is a Liberty of it self, exempt from all Taxes to the King, to the Church, or to the Poor. It hath a *Parochial Church* exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop, and is a Donative bestowed by the King without Institution or Induction. There are Thirteen Hamlets in several Parishes, of large extent, belonging to the *Tower*, whose Train-Bands are all bound to assist the *Constable* or *Lieutenant* of the *Tower*; they are all called the *Kings Company*, are to wait on the Kings Person in time of need, and to go no farther than the King.

A great part of the *Tower* is within the Liberty of the City: those that were Tryed for the Murder of Sir *Tho. Overbury*, 'twas the Judges Opinion they must be Tried in the City, the Fact being done in the City.

Within the *Tower* is kept the Office of His Majesties Ordnance, which hath been always an Office of great Accompt and Importance, as being the only standing and grand Magazine of the Principal Preparatives, Habiliments, Utensils, and Instruments of War, as well by Sea as Land, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom; and consequently hath influence in the Navies, Forts, Castles, and Armies thereof: Having the Superintendence, ordering and disposing, as well of the Grand Magazine Lodged in the *Tower*, as at *Woolwich*, *Chatham*, *Portsmouth*, *Upner-Castle*, *Plymouth*, *Hull*, *Berwick*, and elsewhere; wherein generally in times of Peace, there is Powder, to the Quantity of about Fourteen or Fifteen thousand Barrels, with Arms for Horse and Foot, Ordinance Shot, and other Stores proportionable, as well for Sea as Land, lodged in their several Storehouses apart, with great Order and Care; for the better preserving, and more speedy dispatch in delivering out the same, as the Kings occasions shall require; which may not only Defend *England*, but be formidable to all our Neighbours. It is under the Government in Chief of the Master of the Ordnance, who is commonly a Person of great Eminence and Integrity, and is in *France* called *Le Grand Maistre d' Artillerie*; which word *Artillerie*, is either *ab arte telorum mittendorum*, or else it denotes all manner of Ordnance, may possibly be derived from the *Italian*, *Artiglio*, signifying the Talons or Claws of *Vultures*, *Eagles*, and such rapacious Birds of Prey, as also of *Dragons*, *Basilisks*,

Basilisks, and *Griffons*, by which they not only defend themselves, but tear and rend in pieces all that oppose them. Hence the several sorts of Canon seem to be denominated from such kind of Creatures, as *Falkons*, *Falkonets*, *Sakers*, *Culverines*, from the *Latine*, *Coluber*, signifying a *Serpent* or *Dragon*, and *Basilisks*, &c.

Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Place of Master-General of the Ordnance, after the laying down thereof by Sir *Thomas Chicheley*, was sometime executed by Three Commissioners, *viz.* Sir *John Chichley*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, and Sir *William Hickman*; but hath lately been conferred on that most accomplish'd and Loyal Gentleman, the Honourable Colonel *George Legg*; under whom, the Administration, and Management of the said Office of Master-General of the Ordnance, is committed to these Principal Officers following, *viz.*

The *Lieutenant General.*
Surveyor.
Clerk of the *Ordnance.*
Keeper of the *Stores*,
Clerk of the *Deliveries*,
And the *Treasurer* and *Paymaster*, who all hold their Places by Patent under the Great Seal.

Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance.

Lieutenant of the Ordnance is Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, whose Duty is, (being the next Principal Officer of the Ordnance) to receive all Significations, Orders, *&c.* from the Master, at the Board, with the rest of the Principal Officers, to see them duly executed to make Orders as the Kings occasion shall require for things of such importance, which the Kings Warrants or Warrants from the Admiralty are not needful;

ful; the Master in former times being not so often there; but of late years, the Master is for the most part present at the Board, with the principal Officers, for the acting of most things; three days a week being appointed by them for their Sitting, whereat they seldom fail, if any business of consequence requires their Presence. The Lieutenant of the Ordnance is also to give Orders for discharging the Great Ordnance, when required, upon Coronation-days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like; as also to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for motion upon any occasion, when it shall be ordered to be drawn into the Field.

Surveyor. The Surveyor is Sir *Jonas Moore*, Kt. which Office was conferred on him since the death of that most Admirable Mathematician, Sir *Jonas Moore* his Father, whose Charge is to Survey all His Majesties Ordnance, Stores, and Provisions of War, in the custody of the Store-keeper, which he is to see so distinguished and placed, as shall be best for their preservation and safety, for a decent View, and a ready Accompt. To allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Check upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, and to see that all Provisions received, be good and serviceable, and duly proved with the assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-Masters, and marked with the Kings Mark, if they ought so to be.

Clerk of the Ordnance. The Clerk of the Ordnance is that most Ingenious and Learned Gentleman, *Edward Sherburne*, Esq; whose Place is to Record all Orders and Instructions given for the Government of the Office; as likewise all Patents and Grants, and

and the Names of all Officers, Clerks, Artificers, Attendants, Gunners, Labourers, and others, who enjoy the said Grants, or any other Fees from the King for the same; to draw all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, and all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for His Majesties Service; to make all Bills of Impress, and Debentures for the Payment and Satisfaction of the respective Artificers and Creditors of the Office, for Work done, or Provisions received; and Quarter-Books for the Salaries, Allowances, and Wages of all Officers, Clerks, and other Ministers belonging to the said Office; as also to keep Journals and Liegers of the Receipts and Returns of all His Majesties Stores, that nothing be bought, borrowed, given, received, lent, or employed, without due Record thereof, to serve as a Check between the two Accomptants of the Office, the one for Money, the other for Stores.

The Store-keeper is *Edward Conyers*, who is to take into his Charge and Custody, all His Majesties Ordnance, Munitions, and Stores thereunto belonging; and to Indent and put in Legal security for the safe keeping thereof, and for making just and true Accompt from time to time; to receive no Provisions whatsoever that are manifestly unserviceable, or before they have been Surveyed by the Surveyor; not to issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, except the said Proportion be agreed upon, and Signed by the Officers, according to the signification and appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon Order of His Majesty, or Six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for Matters concerning the Navy. Nor to receive back any Stores formerly issued, until they

Store-keeper.

they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and Registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains, to look that all His Majesties Storehouses be well-repaired, and well accommodated, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for the Service and Honour of the King.

Clerk of the Deliveries. The Clerk of the Deliveries since the death of that worthy Gentleman, *Samuel Fortrey*, Esq; is *William Bridges*, Esq; whose Duty is, to Draw up all proportions, or Orders, for delivering any Stores or Provisions whatsoever, either at the *Tower*, or any other of his Majesties Magazines, to see them duly executed; and by Indenture or Receipt, to Charge the particular Receiver of His Majesties said Stores, and to Register, as well Copies of all Warrants for Deliveries, as the Proportions delivered, for the better discharging of the Store-keeper.

Paymaster. The Treasurer, or Paymaster, is the Honourable *Charles Bertie*, Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lindsey*, through whose Hands the Money of the whole Office of the Ordnance runs, as well for payment of Salaries, as Debentures; by which method all Money, but Salaries is disposed of, whither for Fortifications, Buildings, Buying in of Stores, &c. and no Money to be by him allowed to any Person, without being Listed or Appointed to be paid by the Master under his Hand.

There are other subordinate Officers, who likewise hold their Places by Patent: as,

Master-Gunner. *First*, The Master-Gunner of *England*, Captain *Richard Leak*, who is to Teach and Instruct all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and to Administer to every Scholar an Oath, which, beside the Duty of Allegiance, bindeth him not to serve any Foreign Prince or State,

(without

(without leave) nor to teach the Art of Gunnery unto any, but such as have taken the said Oath; and to certify to the Master of the Ordnance the sufficiency of any Person recommended to be one of His Majesties said Gunners, and his Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Secondly, The Keeper of the small Guns, Mr. *Charles Beaumont*, who hath the charge and custody of His Majesties small Guns, as Musquets, Harquebuzes, Carabines, Pistols, *&c.* with their Furnitures. *Keeper of the Small Guns.*

There are divers other inferior Ministers, Attendants, and Artificers, as the Clerks, Proof-Masters, Messenger, Master-Smith, Master-Carpenter, Master-Wheelwright, Master-Gunsmith, Furbusher, and the like, which, for brevity sake shall be passed over.

Yet it may not be here omitted, that there is a further superintendency and jurisdiction, peculiar to the Master of the Ordnance, over all His Majesties Engineers, employed in the several Fortifications of this Kingdom, most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances, payable in the said Office, to which they are accountable, and from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the Directions and Commands given by His Majesty, and signified by the Master of the Ordnance.

His Majesties Principal Engineer at present is Sir *Bernard de Gommi*, Kt.

The Train of Artillery within the *Tower*, is very considerable, and worthy of particular observation, consisting of Fifty Peeces of Brass Ordnance, mounted on Trauling Carriages, with all its Furniture necessary and fit for Marching; besides several Mortar-Peeces, some whereof are of an extraordinary bigness. The great- *The Train of Artillery.*

est Peeces of Cannon are Cannons of Eight, weighing about Seventeen hundred weight each, and so of most natures to a Saker or Mignion, being the Lowest. There are other Trains of Artillery in his Majesties Magazines abroad, as at *Portsmouth*, a very considerable one, at *Plymouth*, *Windsor*, &c.

Of the Mint.

MOreover, in the *Tower* is kept the Office of the Mint, where only of latter times, is Minted all the Bullion that is Minted in *England*; although the King hath power to set up a Mint in any other place of His Kingdom. The Mint is a Corporation, consisting of the Warden, Master, Workers, and Moneyers, &c. 'Twas so setled by Charter of Kind *Edward* the Third, and Confirmed by the several Kings since.

Warden of the Mint. In this Office are divers persons of Quality and Worth, whereof the Principal is called the Warden and Keeper of the Exchange and Mint; whose Office is to receive the Silver and Gold brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, or others, to pay them for it, and to oversee all the rest, and is at present executed by Sir *Thomas Wharton*, Knight of the *Bath*, and *Philip Wharton*, Esq; the Fee 400 *l. per annum.*

Master and Worker. Next is the Master and Worker of His Majesties Money of Gold and Silver, who receives the Bullion from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them. His allowance formerly was not any setl Fee, but according to the Pound weight; as by an Indenture under the Great Seal. The Persons executing

ecuting this Office, by Commission, at present, are Sir *John Buckworth*, Kt. *Charles Duncomb*, and *James Hoare*, Esquires. The Fee of this Office now, is 500 *l. per annum.*

The Third Officer is the Comptroller, who sees that the Money be all made according to the just Assize, to oversee the Officers, and Controul them, if the Money be not as it ought to be: his Fee is 300 *l. per annum* and is now *James Hoare*, Esq; *Comptroller.*

The *Fourth*, is the Assay-Master, who weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard; whose Fee is 250 *l. per annum* and is *John Brattle*, Esq; *Assay-Master.*

The *Fifth*, is the Auditor, to take the Accounts, and make them up. *Brook Bridges*, and *Thomas Donn*, Esquires. Their Fee is 20 *l. pear annum*, each. *Auditor.*

The *Sixth* is the Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Bullion cast out, and not to be altered after it is delivered to the Melter; which is after the Assay-Master hath made Trial thereof; *George Evans*, Gent. the Fee 100 *l. per annum.* *Surveyor of the Melting.*

The Office of Weigher and Teller, is executed by *Lancelot Perot*, Gent. Fee 100 *l.* and his Assistant Mr. *William Taylor*; his Fee is 40 *l.* *Weigher and Teller.*

There is also the King's chief Clerk, *Martin Hoare*, Esq; and four other Clerks for the Office of Receipt. *Chief Clerk.*

The present Engineer of the Mint, is *Thomas Doyley*, Gent. Fee 100 *l. per annum.* *Engineer.*

The Gravers of the Mint, are these two admirable Artists, *John* and *Philip Rotiers*. The Fee to both is 350 *l. per annum.* *Gravers.*

The Provost of the Company of Moneyers, which Company consists of above Forty Persons, *Provost.*

for Working and Coyning of Gold and Silver Money, is *Nicholas Harris*, Gent.

Melters. There belong also to the Mint, many Officers and others, as Melters, Smiths, *viz.* *Edward Sylvester*, and *Peter Johnson*; Blanchers, Moulders, and Labourers, *&c.* *Philip Dallow* is Porter of the Mint.

These Officers and Moneyers of the Mint, have always been exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Taxes and Parish-Duties.

Touching the Moneys there Minted, the Gold or Silver Coin, a large Account hath been given in the First Part of *The Present State of ENGLAND*.

The Office of His Majesties Records, kept in the *Tower* of *London*, is of venerable Antiquity, and the Place or Keeper, and Deputy of the same, dignified with special Trust, whereof Sir *Algernon May*, Kt. is at present the Keeper, Salary 500 *l. per annum*; and *Lawrence Halsted* Esq; of the *Inner Temple*, is Deputy thereof.

This Place is properly in the Master of the Rolls his Gift; and then His Majesty by His Letters Patents hath usually confirmed it.

As the Chappel of the *Rolls* in *Chancery-lane*, and *Petti-Bag Office*, doth fill with Records out of other Offices, they are transmitted into the *Tower* after some years; for it hath been the Wisdom and Care of former Ages, to send the Records of several Courts to the *Tower*, for their preservation and safety, not only as a Policy of State, but the particular interest of all Men, having Estates requiring it, there being many Precedents for it, remaining in the Records

cords of the *Tower*; and a particular form of a Writ to ſend the Records in the Chappel of the *Rolls* to the *Tower* of *London*. The Records of the *Tower* (amongſt other things) contain the Foundations of Abbeys and other Religious Houſes, and the Records in the *Rolls* contain the Diſſolution of thoſe Abbeys, and the Donation of the Lands, of which many Families are now poſſeſt; and if thoſe Records were all in one place, the people might have acceſs unto them, all under one and the ſame ſearch and charge; which would be a great eaſe and benefit to the People, and a ſafety to the Records of this Nation.

Beſides, theſe Records at the *Rolls* being joyned to thoſe in the *Tower*, will make a perfect continuance of all the antient Rights of the *Engliſh* Nation, which are now ſet forth in the Records of the *Tower*, whereof theſe following, are a few heads or particulars of them, *viz.*

The Leagues of Foreign Princes, and the Treaties with them.

And all the Atchievments of this Nation in *France*, and other Foreign parts.

The Original of all the Laws that have been Enacted or Recorded, until the Reign of *Richard* the Third.

The Homage and Dependency of *Scotland* upon *England*.

The Eſtabliſhment of *Ireland*, in Laws and Dominions.

The Dominion of the *Britiſh Seas*, totally excluding both the *French* and *Hollander* to Fiſh therein, without Licence from *England*, proved by Records before the Conqueſt.

The Intereſt of the *Iſle of Man*, and the *Iſles of Jerſey*, *Guernſey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; which four laſt are the remaining part of the *Norman* Poſſeſſion.

The Title of the Realm of *France*, and how obtained.

And all that the Kings or Princes of this Land, have, until that time done abroad, or Granted or Confirmed unto their Subjects at home or abroad.

Tenures of all the Lands in *England*, Extents, or Surveys of Mannors and Land, Inquisitions *post mortem*, of infinite advantage upon Trials of interest or Descent.

Liberties and Priviledges granted to Cities and Towns Corporate, or to private Men, as Court-Leets, Waiffs, Estrays, Mercats, Fairs, Free-Waren, Felons Goods, or what else could come to the Crown, or pass out of it.

Several Writs, Pleadings, and Proceedings, as well in *Chancery*, as in all the Courts of *Common-Law* and *Exchequer*.

Inspeximus's, and Inrollments of Charters and Deeds, made and done before the Conquest, Deeds and Contracts between Party and Party, and the just establishment of all the Offices in the Nation.

The Metes and Bounds of all the Forests in *England*, with the several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common of Pasture, *&c.* Besides many other Priviledges and Evidences, which are too long to be here repeated or inserted.

And are therefore in the Petition of the Commons of *England* in Parliament, *Anno* 46 *Edw.*3. *Numb.* 43. said to be the perpetual Evidence of every Mans Right, and the Records of this Nation; without which, no Story of the Nation can be written or proved.

These

These Records are repositted within a certain Place or *Tower*, called *Wakefield Tower*, adjoyning to the *Bloody Tower*, near *Traitors Gate*. There is another place called *Julius Cæsar's Chappel*, in the *White Tower*: The going up to this Chappel is in *Cold Harbor*, Eighty four steps up, with six or eight great Pillars on each side, and at the upper end thereof, there was a Marble Altar, which in the late times of Rebellion was caused to be beaten down, as a Monument of Tyranny and Superstition.

There are many Cart-loads of Records lying in this place, out of which, *William Prynne*, Esq; late Keeper of the same, with indefatigable labour, Collected and Printed many of Publick Utility, *Anno* 1659, 1660, 1662, 1664. in four several Volumes, beginning *Primo Regis Johannis*; for before that time there were no Rolls, but only *Chartæ Antiquæ*, or Antient Transcripts made and done, before and since the Conquest, until the beginning of King *John*. Then follows his Son *Henry* the Third, where the first Office *Post mortem* begins. Then there is *Edward* the First, Second, and Third; *Richard* the Second, *Henry* the Fourth, *Henry* the Fifth, *Henry* the Sixth, and *Edward* the Fourth; and Inquisitions *Post Mortem* of *Richard* the Third, who Reigned only Three years. The Rolls of that King are in the Chappel of the Rolls in *Chancery-Lane*

The Rolls of the *Tower* are variously distinguished, *viz. Rotuli Patentium Cartarum Parliamentorum, Clausarum finium Scotiæ, Vasconiæ, Franciæ, Hiberniæ, Walliæ, Normaniæ, Alemanniæ, Oblatæ, Liberatæ, Extractæ Perambulationes, Forestæ, Scutag. Rotul. Marescal. Romæ, de Treugis Chart. & Patent. fact. in partibus transmarinis. Patent. de Domibus Judæorum Prote-*

tion. de Pardonation. &c. Stapulæ, cum multis aliis, which are lately depicted upon the outside of every Press in the Repository belonging to each Kings Reign, and very easily to be brought forth for the use of the Client, by a Table of Orders hanging up in the said Office, and subscribed by the Keeper hereof.

The same is to be kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters thereto, from the hours of Seven to Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, and from One till Five in the Afternoon, every day of the Week, except in the Months of *December*, *January*, and *February*, and in them, from Eight till Eleven in the Morning, and from One to Four in the Afternoon, except on Holy-days, Publick Fasting, and Thanksgiving-Days, and Times of great Pestilence.

The Governor of this great and important Fortress, being called *The Lieutenant of the Tower*, is usually a Person of great Worth and Fidelity, who is, *Virtute Officii* to be in Commission of the Peace for the Counties of *Kent*, *Surry*, and *Middlesex*. He is High Steward of a Court there held, hath a Deputy, and may refuse an *Habeas Corpus*, may give Protection to all Debtors belonging to the *Tower*, *infra Regnum Angliæ*. Hath the Priviledge to take *Unam lagenam* Two Gallons and a Pint, *Ante malum & retro*, of all Wine-Ships that come, and to be, as some hold, *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Middlesex*. His Salary is 200 *l. per annum*. His usual Fee for every Prisoner sent to the *Tower*, who are commonly Men of Estates, is 20 *l.* and 3 *l.* a week for an Esquire, and 5 *l.* for a Knight; for a Baron, or above, 50 *l.* at entrance, to whom the King allows weekly 10 *l.* whereof two parts go to the Prisoner, the third to the Lieutenant for

for Lodgings and Diet; and 50*l.* to the Lieutenant upon the Prisoners Discharge. *Anno Dom.* 1675. the Earl of *Northampton* was made Constable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Liberties thereof: and since that, *William* Lord *Allington* was Honoured with the Dignity and Office of Constable of the *Tower*; and the present Lieutenant of the *Tower*, since the death of Sir *John Robinson*, is the Honourable Captain *Thomas Cheek*.

The Gentleman Porter of the *Tower* holds his Place by Patent, and at the entrance of a Prisoner, hath for his Fee *Vestimenta superiora*, or else a composition for the same.

The Gentleman Jaylor is put in by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*, his Fee is 41 *s.* of a Gentleman, and 5 *l.* of a Knight. Then there are 40 Warders of the *Tower*, accounted the Kings Domestick Servants, and Sworn by the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Houshold, or by the Clerk of the *Check*.

The Moneys allowed by the King to the several Officers and Servants in the *Tower*, and for keeping in repair that huge Structure, amounts to a vast Sum.

Near the *Tower* is *St. Katherines*, which hath a Royal Jurisdiction for the Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills; and belongeth to the Queen; Dr. *Bud* is Commissary, from whom, if any will appeal, it must be to the King in his Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission under the Great Seal, as in *Appeals* from the *Arches* or *Prerogative*.

The next thing remarkable in the City of *London*, may be the *Bridge*, which, for admirable Workmanship, for vastness of Foundation, for all Dimensions, and for solid stately Houses, and

rich Shops built thereon, surpasseth all other in *Europe*; it hath nineteen Arches, founded in a deep broad River, and some say on a soft Ozy Ground; Eight hundred Foot in length, Sixty high, and Thirty broad; hath a Draw-Bridge almost in the middle, and Twenty Foot between each Arch; it was built, *Ann.* 1209. in the Reign of King *John*. The first Stone Bridge in *England* having been built above One hundred years before, by Queen *Maud*, Wife to *Henry* the First, at *Stratford* on the River *Lee*, Three miles from *London*; so called from the High-way there passing over a Ford, and since called *Stratford-Bow*, from the Arched-Bridge, a piece of Architecture then new to the English-Nation.

The building of this Bridge of *London*, was an exceeding difficult and costly piece of Work, and to those that consider the constant great Flux and Reflux at that place, it seems almost impossible to be done again. The charges of keeping it in repair, is so great, that it hath been thought fit by our Ancestors to have a large House, a vast Revenue in Lands and Houses, divers considerable Officers, *&c.* to be set apart for the constant Care and Repair thereof: the Principal whereof are the two Bridge-Masters, chosen out of the Body of the Liveries upon *Midsummer-day*, after the Sheriffs and the Chamberlain.

Concerning

Concerning this *Bridge*, and the Stupendious Site and Structure thereof, take here the Fancy of an Ingenious Person deceased.

When Neptune *from his Billows* London *spy'd,*
Brought proudly thither by a High-Spring-Tide:
As through a floating Wood he steer'd along,
And moving Castles clust'red in a throng:
When he beheld a mighty Bridge *give Law*
Unto his Surges, and their fury awe;
When such a Shelf of Cataracts *did roar,*
As if the Thames *with* Nile *had chang'd her Shoar;*
When he such massie Walls, such Towers did eye,
Such Posts, Such Irons on his Back to lie:
When such vast Arches he observ'd, that might
Nineteen Rialto's *make, for depth and height.*
When the Cerulean *God these things survey'd,*
He shook his Trident, *and, astonish'd, said,*
Let the whole Earth now all her Wonders count.
This Bridge *of Wonders is the* Paramount.

Not

Not far from this wonderful *Bridge*, is the fatal place, where the dreadful Fire aforementioned first began, near which is now Erected (as was ordered by an Act of Parliament, immediately after the Fire) a Pillar, in perpetual memory thereof. It is of the *Dorick* Order, 175 Foot high from the Superficies of the Ground, and 15 Foot Diameter, all of solid *Portland-Stone*, with a fair Stair-case in the middle, of Black Marble, and an Iron Balcone on the top, not unlike those two antient White Marble Pillars at *Rome*, erected in Honour of the Emperors, *Trajan* and *Antoninus*, those two excellent Princes; they were there built above 1500 years ago, and are still standing entire. The Piedestal of this our Pillar, is also all of *Portland*-Stone; and is 21 Foot square; and 40 Foot high, the Front whereof is curiously adorned with ingenious Emblems; the Work of that admirable Sculptor and Carver in Stone, Mr. *Gabriel Cibber*, another *Praxiteles*, and on the sides thereof are these following large Inscriptions.

The

The Inscriptions of the MONUMENT.

One one Side.

ANNo Christi CIↃDCLXVI. *Die* IV. *Nonas Septembris, Hinc in Orientem, pedum* CCII *intervallo.* (*quæ est Hujusce Columnæ Altitudo*) *erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod ventos spirans hausit etiam longinqua & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur eum impetu & fragore incredibili.* XXCIX *Templa, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Domos* CCIↃↃ OO OO OO CC. *Vicos* CD *absumsit. De* XXVI *Regionibus* XV. *funditus delevit, alias* VIII *laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis cadaver ad* CDXXXVI *jugera, Hinc ab Arce per Tamisis ripam ad Templariorum fanum, Illinc ab Euro aquilonali Portâ secundum muros ad fossæ Fletanæ caput, perrexit; adversus opes Civium & fortunas infestum, erga vitas innocuum : ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi exustionem.*

Velox Clades fuit; exiguum tempus eandem vidit Civitatem Florentissimam & nullam.

Tertio die, cum jam plane evicerat Humana Consilia & subsidia omnia, Cœlitus, ut par est credere, Fussus stetit fatalis ignis & quaquaversum elanguit.

On

On the other Side is.

CAROLUS II. *C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus Luctuosam rerum Faciem, plurima sumantibus jam tum ruinis in solatium Civium & urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum Remisit, Preces ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit uti publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex vectigali Carbonis fossilis oriundâ, in meliorem formam restituerentur: utique Ædes Sacræ & D. Pauli Templum a Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent: Emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur: Censuit etiam uti singulæ Domus muris intergerinis concluderentur, universæ in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnésque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut cocto latere solidarentur: Utique nemini liceret ultra septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, lites de Terminis orituras Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoque Supplicationes annuas & ad æternam posterorum memoriam* H. C. P. C.

Festinatur undique. Resurgit Londinum majori celeritate an splendore incertum: Unum Triennium absolvit, quod Seculi Opus credebatur.

Incepta

Incepta

Richardo Forde Equ.

Prætore Lond.

A. D. CIↃDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

Geo. Waterman Eq. Præ.
Roberto Hanſon Eq. Præ.
Guliel. Hooker Eq. Præ.
Roberto Viner Eq. Præ.
Joſepho Sheldon Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

Thoma Davies Eq. Præ.

Urb.

Anno Dom.

MDCLXXVII.

The same Inscriptions in *ENGLISH.*

IN the year of Christ, 1666. *The Second day of* September, *Eastward from hence, at the distance of Two hundred and two Foot, (the height of this Column) about midnight, a Terrible Fire broke out, which driven on by a High Wind, not only wasted the adjacent parts, but likewise places very remote, with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed Eighty nine Churches; The City-Gates, Guild-Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast number of stately Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, four hundred Streets; Of the six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroyed Fifteen, and left Eight others shattered and half e burnt. The Ruines of the City were Four hundred Thirty and six Acres, from the* Tower *by the* Thames-side *to the* Temple-Church, *and from the* North-East Gate, *along the* City-Wall *to* Holborn-Bridge. *To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was Mercilesse, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was suddain, for in a small space of time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counsels and Endeavours, in the opinion of all, as it were, by the Will of Heaven it stopt, and on every side was extinguished.*

CHARLES

CHARLES *the* II. *Son of* CHARLES *the* MARTYR, *King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, Defender of the Faith, *a moſt Juſt Prince, commiſerating the deplorable ſtate of things, whilſt the Ruines were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of His Citizens, and Ornament of His City; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants, to the Parliament, who immediately paſt an Act, that Publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with Publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coals; That Churches, and the Cathedral of* St. Pauls *ſhould be Rebuilt, from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates, and Priſons ſhould be new made; The Shoars cleanſed; The Streets made ſtraight and regular; ſuch as were ſteep, levelled, and thoſe too narrow, made wider; Markets and Shambles removed to ſeparate places; They alſo Enacted, that every Houſe ſhould be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front raiſed of equal height, and theſe Walls all of ſquared Stone, or Brick, and that no Man ſhould delay Building, beyond the ſpace of Seven years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds; Alſo Anniverſary Prayers were enjoyned; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be Erected.*

The Work was carried on with diligence. London *is reſtored, but 'tis uncertain whither with greater Speed or Beauty. A three years time finiſhed, what was ſuppoſed to be the Buſineſs of an Age,*

This was begun, Sir *Richard Ford*, Kt. being Lord Mayor of *LONDON*, *Anno Dom.* 1671. Carried on,

Sir

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.
Sir *Joseph Shelden*, Kt.
} Lord Mayors.

And Finished, Sir *Thomas Davies*, being Lord Mayor, *Anno Dom.* 1677.

Of the Custom-House.

NOt far below the famous Bridge of *London*, is placed the *Custom-House*, where is received and managed all the Impositions laid on Merchandise, Imported or Exported from this City, which are so considerable, that of all the Customs of *England*, divided into Three parts, the Port of *London* pays two Thirds, that is, above 330000 *l.* yearly.

In this Office are employed a great number of Officers, whereof divers are of considerable Quality and Ability.

As first the *Commissioners*, who have the whole Charge and Management of all His Majesties *Customs*, (the *Petty-Farms* excepted) in all the Ports of *England*, and likewise the Oversight of all Officers thereunto belonging. The present *Commissioners* are Five, and are allowed by the King, *Salary* 1200 *l.* to each *per annum*, *viz.*

	l.
Charles Lord *Cheyne*, Viscount *Newhaven*	1200
Sir *Rich. Temple*, Knight and Baronet, and Knight of the *Bath*.	1200
Sir *George Downing* Knight and Baronet.	1200
Sir *Nicholas Butler*, Kt.	1200
Andrew Newport, Esq;	1200

The

Kings Officers in the Port of LONDON.

The next Principal Officers who alſo hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, are

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sir *Nicholas Criſp*, Bar. Collector of the Subſidies Outward, his Salary, *per annum*, is	277	13	04
Philip Warwick, Eſq; Cuſtomer of Cloth, and Petty Cuſtom Outwards, Salary is	277	06	08
Sir *John Shaw*, Knight and Baronet, Collector of the Subſidies Inwards; Salary is,	456	13	04
Randal Wilmore, Cuſtomer of the Petty Cuſtoms Inwards, Salary, is	062	06	08
Edward Berty, Eſq; and *Thomas Kearſly*, Eſq; Cuſtomers of the Great Cuſtoms, *viz.* Wood, and Wooll-Fells, Leather, Lead, and Tinn, their Salary is 50 *l.* to each, which makes	100	00	00
John Needler, Eſq; Comptroller of the Great Cuſtoms, his Salary is	030	00	00
Richard Breton, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cloth, and Petty Cuſtoms, Salary is	100	00	00
Edward Backwell, Eſq; Comptroller of the Subſidy, Inwards and Outwards, Salary is	255	00	00
George Porter, Eſq; Surveyor of the Cuſtoms and Subſidies, Inward and Outward; his Salary	300	00	00
George Nicholas, Surveyor-General, his Salary is	500	00	00

William

	l.	s.	d.
William Culliford, Esq; Register of the Seizures, his Salary	200	00	00
Sir *John Shaw*, Kt. Collector of the Duties of the Act of Navigation, his Salary is	500	00	00
Mr. *Will. Clough*, Chief Searcher.	120	00	00

The Under-Searchers are Five, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Thomas Burton*,	012	00	00
Mr. *Richard Goodlad*,	012	00	00
Mr. *John Evans*,	012	00	00
Mr. *Charles Beauvoir*,	012	00	00
Mr. *William Pearce*.	012	00	00
John Halliley, Usher of the *Custom-House*.	004	00	00

All the above-named Officers, these Six last only excepted, have several Deputies, and Clerks, whose Employments are of considerable value.

The King's Waiters who are also Patent-Officers, in number Nineteen.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *John Raymond*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Hugh Bartock*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Samuel Philips*.	052	00	00
Mr. *Samuel Danvers*	052	00	00
Mr. *Lawrence Corbet*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Andrew Heynes*,	052	00	00
Mr. *John Marshal*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Roger Charnock*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Samuel Ward*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Gerard Andrews*,	052	00	00

Mr.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Francis Roberts*,	052	00	00
Mr. *John Shaw*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Joseph Jordan*, Jun.	052	00	00
Mr. *Edward Agborow*,	052	00	00
Mr. *John Field*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Thomas Ellis*,	052	00	00
Mr. *William Talman*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Thomas Ap-Price*,	052	00	00
Mr. *Thomas Sheene*.	052	00	00

These considerable Officers following, have their Names included in the same Patent with the Commissioners, and have Salaries per annum.

	l.	s.	d.
The Honourable *Robert Bertie* Secretary.	400	00	00
Charles Osborn, Esq; Riding Surveyor.	666	13	04
Richard Kent, Esq; Receiver-General, and Cashier.	1000	00	00
Giles Litcott, Esq; Comptroller-General of the Accounts.	500	00	00
Richard Prowse, Solicitor.	300	00	00

Other Officers Created by Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, who have yearly Salaries, as follow.

	l.	s.	d.
John Sanson, Esq; Assistant Secretary.	102	00	00
Mr. *Benjamin Alexander*, Clerk to the Secretary.	080	00	00

Mr.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Richard Savage*, Plantation-Clerk.	050	00	00
Joseph Dawson, Esq; Examiner of the Out-Port Books.	100	00	00
John Clements, Esq; Assistant to the Surveyor-General.	160	00	00
Mr. *Edward Brewer*, Clerk of the Coast-Business.	040	00	00
William Waterson, Esq; Copying Clerk Inwards.	040	00	00
Philip Marsh, Esq; Receiver for Wines and Currents.	100	00	00
Mr. *Richard Davies*, Examiner Inwards.	060	00	00
Daniel Skinner, Esq; Jerker.	100	00	00
Robert Greydon, Esq: Jerker.	080	00	00
Matthew Humberston, Esq; Jerker.	100	00	00
Mr. *Michael Weekes*, Receiver for the Plantations.	100	00	00
Mr. *John Thorpe*, Receiver of the Grand Receipt, Inwards.	100	00	00
Mr. *John Whittle*, Clerk to the Comptroller-General of Accompts.	050	00	00
Mr. *Richard Smith*, the Commissioners Clerk of the Ship-Entries.	030	00	00
Mr. *Peter Nulls*, Assistant to the Clerk of the Coast-Business.	020	00	00
Mr. *Henry Potkins*, Wine-Taster.	080	00	00
And more, as Examiner of Securities.	060	00	00
Mr. *John Shaw*, Examiner and Computer of Wines.	040	00	00
Mr. *Henry Oughtred*, Examiner Outwards.	030	00	00

Mr.

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Mr.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. *Simon Mosse*, Receiver, Outwards.	080	00	00
Mr. *Edward Cook*, Assistant to the Comptroller-General of Accompts.	070	00	00
Mr. *Euclide Speidell*, Clerk of the Coast-Business.	050	00	00
Mr. *George Elton*, Surveyor of the Act of Navigation.	070	00	00
Mr. *Edward Sutton*, Paymaster of the Incidents.	040	00	00
Mr. *Stephen Walker*, Coppying Clerk, Outwards.	030	00	00

These following are Land-Surveyors, Salary to each 150 *l.* per annum.

Mr. *Thomas Kineston.*
Mr. *Daniel Ford.*
Mr. *John Cooke.*
Mr. *Hugho Chidleigh.*
Mr. *Edward Wardour.*
Mr. *Thomas Thynne.*
George Talbott.
Mr. *William Coleman*, Warehouse-keeper.
Mr. *Samuel Clerk*, Surveyor of the Warehouse.

There are about Thirty Land-waiters, who have their Places during the Pleasure of the Lords-Commissioners, Salary to each is 80 *l. per annum.* Also Noon-Tenders, who attend whilst the Land-Waiters go home to Dinner, whose Salary is 16 *l. per annum.*

There are many other inferior Officers, as Tides-men for the Keys, and River, the former taking Accounts with the Land-waiters; the latter

latter Watching on Board till the Ships be unladen, at Seven pounds a year Salary each, and Halfe a Crown a day whilſt imployed.

There are alſo Weighers, Wharfingers, and divers other Perſons belonging to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, not proper to be here taken notice of.

Note, That the due Perquiſites belonging to each of theſe Officers above-mentioned, are very conſiderable, and to ſome are much more than their reſpective Salaries.

In all the Out-Ports His Majeſty hath the like Officers, who all likewiſe receive Salaries out of His Majeſties Revenues. Of all which, Sir *Edmond Turner*, Kt. is Surveyor-General.

The Houſe where this great Office was kept, being deſtroyed by the late Fire, is now Rebuilt in a very much more Magnificent Uniform, and commodious manner by the King, and hath coſt His Majeſty 10000 *l.* the Building.

There are at preſent within this City of London, *divers other very conſiderable Offices, whereof take the Account following.*

Of

Of the Office of Poſtmaſter-General.

THe Profits of the ſaid Office are ſetled by Act of Parliament, on His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*; but His Majeſty doth conſtitute His Poſtmaſter-General, by Letters Patents under the Great Seal of *England*; and accordingly hath conferred that Office upon the Right Honourable *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majeſties Houſhold.

The preſent Poſtmaſter-General, keepeth one Grand, or General Office in the City of *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are diſpatched.

Every Monday to *France*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, &c. and to *Kent*.

Every Tueſday to the *United-Netherlands*, *Germany*, &c. and to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

Every Wedneſday to *Kent* only, and the *Downs*.

Every Thurſday to *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and all parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

Every Friday to the *Spaniſh* and *United-Netherlands*, *Germany*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and to *Kent*.

Every Saturday to all parts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

And the Anſwers of the ſaid Letters and Pacquets are received in the ſaid Office in due courſe; and from thence diſperſed, and delivered according to their reſpective Directions, with all expedition.

The said Office is managed by a Deputy, and other Officers, to the number of Seventy seven Persons; who give their actual attendance respectively, in the dispatch of the business.

Upon this Grand Office, depends One hundred eighty two Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep Regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Postmasters in their Branches, and also in *Ireland*, Another General-Office for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*, consisting of Eighteen like Officers, and Forty five Deputy-Postmasters.

The present Postmaster-General keeps constantly for the transport of the said Letters and Pacquets.

Between *England* and
- *France*, Two Pacquet-Boats.
- *Flanders*, Two Pacquet-Boats.
- *Holland*, Three Pacquet-Boats.
- *Ireland*, Three Pacquet-Boats.

And at *Deal*, Two Pacquet-Boats for the *Downs*.

All which Officers, Postmasters and Pacquet-Boats, are maintained at his own proper charge.

And as the Master-piece of all those good regulations, established by the present Postmaster-General, for the better Government of the said Office, he hath annexed and appropriated the Market-Towns of *England*, so well to the respective Postages, that there is no considerable Market-Town, but hath an easie and certain Conveyance for the Letters thereof, to and from the said Grand Office, in the due course of the Males every Post.

Though the number of Letters missive in *England*, were not at all considerable in our Ancestors days, yet it is now so prodigiously great,

(since

(ſince the meaneſt people have generally learnt to write) that this Office is Farmed for Forty or fifty thouſand pounds a year.

Note alſo, that Letters are conveyed with more expedition, and leſs charges, than in any Foreign Countrey.

A Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper, is conveyed 80 miles for 2 *d.* and two Sheets, 4 *d.* and an Ounce of Letters but 8 *d.* and that in ſo ſhort a time, by night as well as by day, that every 24 hours, the Poſt goes 120 miles, and in five days an Anſwer of a Letter may be had from a place 300 miles diſtant from the Writers. Moreover, if any Gentlemen deſire to ride Poſt to any principal Town in *England*, Poſt-Horſes are always in readineſs (taking no Horſe without the conſent of his owner) which in other Kings Reigns was not duly obſerved; and only 3 *d* is demanded for every *Engliſh* mile, and for every Stage to the Poſt-Boy 4 *d.* for conducting.

Beſides this excellent convenience of conveying Letters, and Men on Horſeback, there is of late ſuch an admirable commodiouſneſs, both for Men and Women of better rank, to travel from *London*, to almoſt any great Town of *England*, and to almoſt all the Villages near this great City, that the like hath not been known in the World, and that is by Stage-Coaches, wherein one may be tranſported to any place, ſheltred from foul weather, and foul ways, free from endamaging ones Health or Body by hard jogging or over-violent motion, and this not only at a low price, as about a Shilling for every five miles, but with ſuch velocity and ſpeed, as that the Poſts in ſome Foreign Countries, make not more miles in a day; for the Stage-Coaches, called Flying-Coaches, make Forty or Fifty miles

in a day, as from *London* to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, and that in the space of 12 hours, not counting the time for Dining, setting forth not too early, nor coming in too late. The Post-Office is now kept in *Lombard-street*.

Of

Of the Penny-Poſt.

MOreover, to the Benefit and Advantage of this Nation, but eſpecially of this City; there is lately Erected another Poſt, called the *Penny-Poſt*, invented and contrived by that ingenious and knowing Citizen of *London*, Mr. *William Dockwray*, whereby for one Penny is moſt ſpeedily conveyed any Letter, or any Parcel, not exceeding one pound weight, or Ten pounds in value, to, and from, all parts within the weekly Bills of Mortality; To the moſt remote places whereof, Letters go Four or Five times a day; and to other Places of more Buſineſs, they go Six or Eight times every day, except Sundays, and except three days at *Chriſtmaſs*, two days at *Eaſter*, and *Whitſuntide*, and the 30th of *January*. For the better carrying on this great and uſeful Deſign, there are a very great number of Meſſengers employed, from Morning to Night; there are Four or Five hundred Receiving-Houſes to take in Letters, within the City and Suburbs, and other places within the Bills of Mortality, where the Meſſengers call every hour, and preſently convey the Letters according to their reſpective Directions. There are ſeven ſorting Houſes, and the Principal Office is kept in *Lime-ſtreet*, at the Houſe of Mr. *Dockwray*.

The conveniencies of this uſeful Undertaking of the *Penny-Poſt*, are as follow. All Gentlemen, Countrey-Chapmen, and others, may hereby ſpeedily and cheaply give notice of their arrival at *London*; Shopkeepers and Tradeſmen may ſend to their Workmen for what they want; Bills may be diſperſed for publication of any

concern; Summons or Tickets conveyed to all parts; Brewers Entries safely sent to the Excize-Office: appointments of Meetings among Men of Business; much time saved in solicitation for Money; Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond; Patients may send to Doctors, Apothecaries, and Chyrurgeons, for what they shall want: besides many other advantages.

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of

Of the Kings Great Wardrobe.

THis Office was usually kept within the City near *Puddle-Wharfe*, in an antient House, built by Sir *John Beauchamp*; Son to *Guy de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, and afterwards Sold to King *Edward* the Third.

The Master, or Keeper of the Great *Wardrobe*, is an Officer of great Antiquity and Dignity.

High Priviledges and Immunities were conferred on him by *Henry* the VI. and confirmed by his Successors: K. *James* enlarged the same, and ordained, That this Great Office should be an Incorporation, or Body Politique for ever.

This Office is to make Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals, to furnish the Court with Beds, Hangings, Carpets, and other necessaries; to furnish Houses for Ambassadors, at their first arrival here; Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, Cloaths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Lord President of *Wales*, and all His Majesties Ambassadors abroad, to provide all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, Robes for the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, *&c.* Rich Liveries for the two Lords Chief Justices, all the Barons of the *Exchequer*, divers Officers in those Courts: all Liveries for His Majesties Servants, as Yeomen of the Guard, and Warders of the *Tower*, Trumpeters, Kettle-Drums, Drummers and Fife; the Messengers, and all belonging to the Stables, as Coachmen, Footmen, Littermen, and Grooms, *&c.* the King and Queens Watermen, Corn-

cutters, and Game-keepers. All Linnen and Laces for His Majesties Person, &c.

To defray all the fore-mentioned Charges, ordinarily there was expended formerly, above Forty thousand pounds, but now much less; besides all Extraordinaries, as Coronations, Funerals, &c.

This Office is at present enjoyed by *Ralph Mountague*, Esq; Son to the Lord *Mountague* of *Boughton*.

The present Salary to him, in compensation of all other antient Fees and Allowances, is yearly 2000 *l.*

The said House near *Puddle-Wharfe* was, long ago, annext for ever to the Master of this Office; but since the great Fire of *London*, this Office is kept in *York-house* Buildings.

The Chief Officers under the Master, are a Deputy, *Robert Nott*, Esq, his Salary 200 *l.* and a Clerk, *Thomas Townsend*, Esq; whose Salary, in compensation of all Fees and Allowances, is yearly 300 *l.*

Both these Officers had fair Dwelling-Houses, which were also consumed by the Fire.

Belonging to this Office are divers Tradesmen, Artificers, and others, to the number of at least Sixty, all Sworn Servants to the King.

To this Office have lately been added, by Patent, during pleasure, two considerable Officers, *viz.* a Comptroller, *George Benyon*, Esq; and a Surveyor, the Honourable *Marmaduke Darcey*, Esq; whose Salaries are 300 *l.* yearly to each one. The Principal Clerks acting in the Office above, are Mr. *Charles Bland*, and Mr. *Edward Perkins*,

Of the Colledges in London.

THe Famous City of *LONDON* may not unfitly be ſtiled an Univerſity, for therein are Taught all liberal Arts and Sciences: not only Divinity, Civil Law, and Phyſick, which in other Univerſities are uſual, are Read here; but alſo the Municipal, or Common-Laws of the Nation is here Taught, and Degrees taken therein, which can be ſaid in no other Nation: Moreover, all ſorts of Languages, Geography, Hydrography, the Art of Navigation, the Art of Fortification, Anatomy, Chyrurgery, Chimiſtry, Calligraphy, Brachygraphy, or Short-hand, the Arts of Riding, Fencing, Dancing, Art Military, Fire-works, Limning, Painting, Enamelling, Sculpture, Architecture, Heraldry, all ſorts of Muſick, Arithmetick, Geometry, Aſtronomy, Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and any other thing, that may any way contribute to the accompliſhment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

The Colledges of Municipal, or Common-Law Profeſſors and Students, are 14. called ſtill Inns, the old *Engliſh* word, for Houſes of Noblemen, or Biſhops, or Men of extraordinary Note, and which is of the ſame ſignification with the French word *Hoſtel* at *Paris*.

Law-Colledges.

There are Two *Inns of Sergeants*,
Four *Inns of Court*,
Eight *Inns of Chancery*.

The Inns of *Chancery*, were probably ſo named, becauſe there dwelt ſuch Clerks, as did chiefly

Inns of Chancery.

chiefly ſtudy the forming of Writs, which regularly appertain to the Curſitors, that are Officers of *Chancery*. The firſt of theſe is called *Thavis-Inn*, begun in the Reign of *Edward* the Third, and ſince purchaſed by *Lincolns-Inn*, as was alſo *Furnivals Inn*; then there is *Bernards Inn*, *New Inn*, *Clements Inn*, *Cliffords Inn*, antiently the Houſe of the Lord *Clifford*; *Staple Inn*, belonging to the Merchants of the Staple; and *Lions Inn*, antiently a common Inn, with the Sign of the *Lion*.

Theſe were heretofore preparatory Colledges for younger Students, and many were entred here, before admitted into the Inns of Court.

Now they are for the moſt part taken up by Attorneys, Sollicitors and Clerks, who have here their Chambers apart, and their Diet at a very eaſie rate, in a *Hall* together, where they are obliged to appear in grave long Robes, and black round knit Caps. Theſe Colledges belong all to ſome Inns of Court, who ſend yearly ſome of their Barriſters to read to theſe. In each of theſe Inns of *Chancery*, one with another, may be about Sixty perſons.

s of *ns.* The Inns of Court were ſo named, as ſome think, becauſe the Students therein are to ſerve the Courts of Judicature; or elſe, becauſe antiently theſe Colledges received only the Sons of Noblemen, and better ſort of Gentlemen, as *Forteſcue* affirmeth.

two *ples.* Of theſe there are Four: Firſt, the Two *Temples*, heretofore the Dwelling of the Knights-Templers, and purchaſed by ſome Profeſſors of the Common-Law, above three hundred years ago. They are called the *Inner* and *Middle-Temple* in relation to *Eſſex-Houſe*, which was part of the Knights Templers, and called the *Outer-Temple*

Temple, because it is seated without *Temple-Bar*.

The two other Inns of Court, are *Lincolns-Inn*, belonging antiently to the Earls of *Lincolns*; and *Greys-Inn*, formerly belonging to the Noble Family of the *Greys*. *Lincolns Inn.* *Grays-Inn.*

In the Reign of *Henry* the VI, they so flourished, that there were in each of these, about two hundred Students, and a Student then expended yearly about 20 *l.* which was as much as Two hundred pounds now; for they had usually (as the French Nobles have now in their Academies) every one an old discreet Servant, and divers Masters for to instruct them in all laudable qualitities; and therefore saith the same *Forteſcue*, *Ultra Studium legum*; *sunt quasi Gymnasia omnium morum.* And the Students were only saith he, *Nobilium Filii*, that is, Gentlemen at least; for so the word *Nobilis* was then taken here, and is still in *France*: And therefore by Command of King *James*, none were to be admitted into these Colledges, but Gentlemen by descent. Our Ancestors thought those of inferior Rank, would rather debase the Honour of the Law, and would be prone to *Chicane*, or Play-Tricks, and not like to be so fit for Trusts and Honours, whereas the consideration of Birth and Fortune, makes Men more careful of their Honour and Reputation. And our famous King *Richard* the First, is by a grave Author much commended for his Care and Love of the *English* Nation, and of Justice; for that many of his Justices, were of the Honourable Peers of the Realm, and not of Men bred up, and formerly inured, to make Justice and their own Tongues vendible for Fees.

If the Command of King *James* had been carefully observed, and one more added, *viz.* That none but Gentlemen should easily and ordinarily

dinarily be admitted to Ecclesiastical Dignities, there would be in *England* sufficient Provisions for the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen, whereof now very many are the objects of pity, either for suffering, or at least, for doing much evil for want of fit employments; and there would be, doubtless, less corruption in our Ecclesiastical and Civil Government; the serious consideration whereof, would be a work worthy of our Parliament.

These Societies are no Corporations, nor have any Judicial power over their Members, but have certain Orders among themselves, which have by consent the force of Laws: For lighter Offences, they are only excommoned, or put out of Commons, not to eat with the rest; and for greater Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the Colledge; and being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies, Which deprivation of Honour to young generous Spirits, is more grievous, than perhaps deprivation of Life.

These also when they meet at Chappel, or Hall, or at Courts of Justice, wear a grave black Robe and Cap, at other times walk with Cloak and Sword.

There are no Lands or Revenues belonging to these Societies, which being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, or have they any thing for the defraying the Charges of the House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, may be divided into four parts, Benchers, Utter-Barristers, Inner-Barristers, and Students.

enchers. Benchers are the Seniors, to whom is committed the Government and ordering of the whole

whole Houſe; and out of theſe is choſen yearly a Treaſurer, who receiveth, disburſeth, and accounteth for all Moneys belonging to the Houſe.

Utter-Barriſters are ſuch, as from their Learning and Standing, are called by the Benchers, to Plead and Argue in the Society doubtful Caſes and Queſtions, which are called *Moots*, (from *Meeting*, the old *Saxon* word for the *French*, *Aſſemble*, or elſe from the *French*, *Mot*, a word.) And whilſt they argue the ſaid Caſes, they ſit uttermoſt on the Forms of the Benchers, which they call the Bar. *Utter-Barriſters.*

Out of theſe Mootmen, are choſen Readers for the Inns of *Chancery*, belonging to the Inns of Court, whereof they are Members; where in Term-time, and Grand Vacations, they Argue Caſes in the preſence of Attorneys and Clerks. *Readers for the Inns of Chancery.*

All the reſt are accounted Inner-Barriſters, who for want of Learning or time are not to argue in theſe Moots; and yet in a Moot before the Benchers, two of theſe Inner-Barriſters, ſitting on the ſame Form with the Utter-Barriſters, do, for their Exerciſes, recite by heart, the Pleading of the ſaid Moot-Caſe, in *Law-French*; which Pleading is the Declaration at large, of the ſaid Moot-Caſe, the one taking the part of the Plaintiff, and the other of the Defendant. *Inner-Barriſters.*

The year alſo amongſt them is divided into three parts, The *Learning Vacation*, the *Term-Times*, and the *Dead*, or *Mean Vacation*.

They haue two *Learning Vacations*, viz. *Lent-Vacation*, which begins the firſt Monday in *Lent*, and continueth three weeks, and three days; and *Summer-Vacation*, which begins Monday after *Lammas-day*, and continueth alſo three weeks

and

and three days. In these Vacations are the greatest Conferences and Exercises of Study, in manner following.

Readings. The Benchers appoint the eldest Utter-Barristers, to Read among them openly in the *Hall*, whereof he hath notice half a year before. He then, the first day, about eight of the Clock, makes choice of some Act or Statute; whereupon he grounds his whole Reading for that Vacation, and Declares such mischiefs and inconveniences as were unprovided before the same Act, and are provided by the said Act, and then reciteth certain Doubts and Questions, which he hath devised, that may grow upon the said Statute, and Declareth his Judgment therein: After which, one of the younger Utter-Barristers, repeateth one Question propounded by the Reader, and doth, by way of Argument, labour to prove the Reader's opinion to be against Law; and after him, the Senior Utter-Barrister and Readers, one after another, according to Seniority, do Declare their Opinions and Judgments in the same: And then the Reader who did put the Case, endeavoureth to confute Objections laid against him, and to confirm his own opinion: After which, the Judges and Sergeants, if any be present, Declare their Opinions; then the youngest Utter-Barrister again rehearseth another Case, which is prosecuted as the former was. And this Exercise continueth daily three or four hours.

Out of those who have Read once in the *Summer-Vacation*, and are Benchers, is chosen always one to Read in *Lent*, who observes the like manner of Reading, as before is expressed.

Out of these Readers usually the Sergeants are chosen.

The

The manner of Mooting in the Inns of Court, *is thus.*

IN theſe Vacations, after Supper, in the Hall, or after Drinking on Faſting nights, the Reader, with one or two of the Benchers, comes in, to whom one of the Utter-Barriſters propounds ſome doubtful Caſe; which being argued by the Benchers, and laſtly, by him that moved the Caſe, the Benchers ſit down on the Bench, at the upper end of the *Hall*, whence they are called *Benchers*: And upon a Form, in the middle of the *Hall*, ſit two Utter-Barriſters: and on both ſides of them, on the ſame Form, ſitteth one Inner-Barriſter, who doth, in *Law French*, Declare to the Benchers (as the Sergeants do at the Bar in the Kings Court to the Judges) ſome kind of Action, the one being, as it were, retained for the Plaintiff, and the other for the Defendant. Which ended, the two Utter-Barriſters argue ſuch Queſtions as be Diſputable within the Caſe. After which, the Benchers do likewiſe Declare their Opinions, how they take the Law to be in thoſe Queſtions.

In theſe Mootings, the *Junior* always argueth firſt, as is uſed among the Judges in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, and amongſt the Sergeants in open Courts of Judicature. The Inner and Utter-Barriſters plead here in *Law French*, and the Benchers in *Engliſh*; and at the Readings, the Readers Caſes are put in *Engliſh*.

Mooting

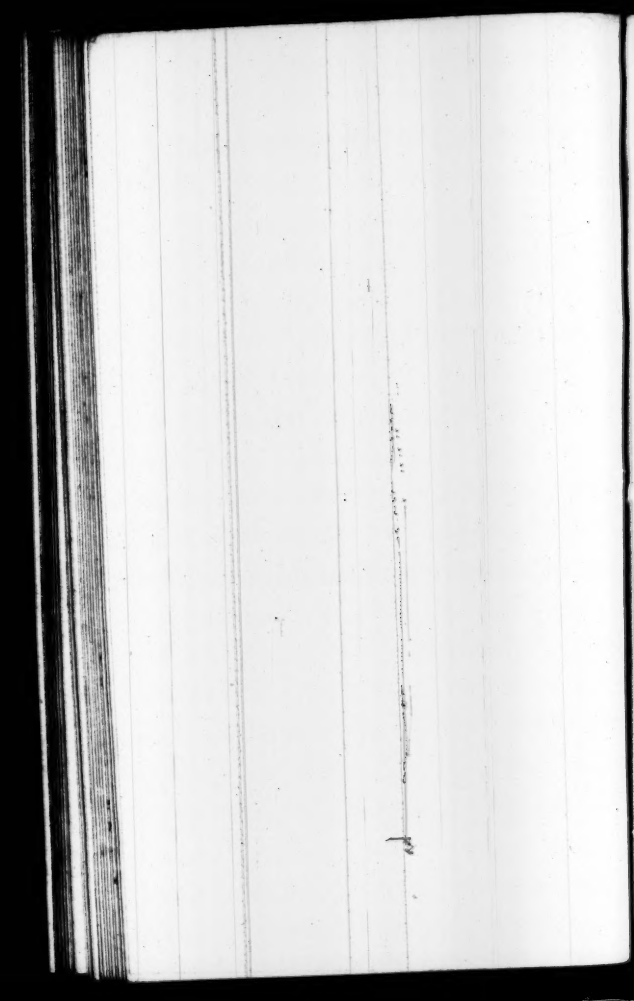
Mootings in the Inns of Chancery.

IN the *Learning Vacation*, each Utter-Barriſter, who is a Reader in the Inns of *Chancery*, goes with two Students of the ſame Inn of Court, to the Inn of *Chancery*, where he is appointed to Read, and there meet him commonly two of each Inns of Court, who ſitting as the Benhers do in the Inns of Court at their Moots, they Hear and Argue his Caſe.

In the four Inns of *Chancery*, that are ſituated in *Holborn*, the Moots are Read, either by thoſe of *Greys Inn*, or *Lincolns Inn*; the others by thoſe of the Two *Temples*.

In Term-time, the only Exerciſes of Learning, is arguing and debating Caſes after Dinner, and Mooting after Supper, in the ſame manner, as in the Vacation-time.

The time between the Learning Vacations and Terms, is called the *Mean Vacation*, during which time, every day after Dinner, Caſes are argued, as at other times; and after Supper, Moots are brought in, and pleaded by the Inner-Barriſters, in the Preſence of the Utter-Barriſters, which ſit there in the room of the Benchers, and Argued by them as the Benchers do in *Term-time*, and *Learning-Vacation*.



The manner of keeping a Christmas *in any of the Inns of Court, thus:*

THE Students hold a Parliament before *Christmas*, and in case there be in *London* no Pestilence, and that the House is furnished with such number of Students, and of such quality, as are meet to keep a solemn *Christmas*; then are chosen and appointed certain of the Students to be Officers, in imitation of the Kings Court; as Comptroller of the *Inner-Temple*, (an Office lately performed with much splendor and reputation, by —— *Etheridge*, Esq;) so of the *Middle Temple*, stiled, *Lieutenant of the Tower*, and *Treasurer*, &c These bear Rule in the House, during the whole time of *Christmas*; and are to behave themselves in that Port, Gravity, and Authority, as if they were so in the Kings House, that so hereafter they may know the better to behave themselves in case they should be promoted to that Honour: for these Gentlemen are usually of such quality, as come not hither with intent to profess the Law, but to learn so much Law, as may be necessary to preserve their Estates, and to make themselves accomplisht in other qualities necessary for Gentlemen.

At such times, they have here divers Divertisements, as Feasting every day, Singing, Dancing, Musick, Dicing, which last, is allowed there to all Comers, and is so excessive, that what the Dicers allow out of each winning to the Butlers Box, usually amounts to about 50 *l.* a day and a night, wherewith, with a small Contribution

bution from each Student, are the great Charges of the whole *Christmas* defrayed.

Their Prince. Sometimes when their Publick Treasury is great, they create a Prince among themselves, with such Title as they please to give him, and he hath all his Officers, and a Court suitable to a great Prince, and many of the prime Nobility and great Officers of State, are Feasted and Entertained by him, with Interludes, &c. as was lately done at *Lincolns-Inn*, with very much Magnificence, by Sir *John Lort*, by the Title of *Prince de la Grange*.

Their Revels. From *All-Saints Day* to *Candlemas*, each House usually hath Revels on Holidays, that is Musick and Dancing, and for this is chosen some young Student to be Master of the Revels.

Note, That the manner of their Parliament is briefly thus:

Their Parliament. Every Quarter commonly the Benchers cause one of the standing Officers of the House, to summon a Parliament, which is only an Assembly and Conference of Benchers and Uttermost-Barristers, which are called the *Sage Company*, and met in a place called the *Parliament-Chamber*, and there Treat of such Matters as shall seem expedient, for the good ordering of the House, and the reformation of such things as they shall judge meet to be reformed. Here are the Readers for *Lent* and *Summer-Vacation* Elected; also the Treasurer is here chosen, and the Auditors appointed to take the Accounts of the old Treasurer, &c. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished, &c.

These Inns of Court are most wisely situated by our Ancestors between the Kings Courts of Judicature, and the most Opulent City of Lon-

In

In the Four Inns of Court, are reckoned about 800 Students.

Lastly, There are two more Colledges called *Sergeants Inn*, where the Common-Law Student, when he is arrived to the highest Degree, hath his Lodging and Diet. These are called, *Servientes ad Legem*, Sergeants at Law, and are as Doctors in the *Civil-Law*; only these have heretofore been reputed more Noble and Honourable. *Doctoris enim appellatio est Magisterii, Servientis vero Ministerii*: and therefore Doctors of Law are allowed to sit within the Bar in Chairs, and covered; whilst Sergeants stand without the Bar bare-headed, only with Coif, or Caps on. *Sergeants Inn.*

To arrive to this high Degree, take this brief Account.

The young Student in the Common-Law, being born of a Gentile Stock, and bred two or three years in the University, and there chiefly versed in *Logick* and *Rhetorick*, both expedient for a Lawyer, and gotten some insight into the Civil-Law, and some skill in the *French* Tongue as well as *Latine*, he is admitted to be of one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a *Moot-man*, and after about seven years study, is chosen an Utter-Barrister; and having then spent Twelve years more, and performed the Exercises before-mentioned, he is chosen a Bencher, and some time after a Reader. During the Reading, which heretofore was three weeks and three days, as afore-mentioned, the Reader keeps a constant and sumptuous Feasting, inviting the chief Nobles, Judges, Bishops, great Officers of the Kingdom, and sometimes the King himself, that it costs them some- *Degrees by which they arise.*

sometimes 800 or 1000 *l.* Afterwards he wears a long Robe, different from other Barristers, and is then in a capacity to be made a Sergeant at Law, when His Majesty shall be pleased to call him, which is in this manner:

Sergeants at Law. When the number of Sergeants is small, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas* by the Advice and Consent of the other Judges, makes choice of Six or Eight, more or less, of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, who sends, by the Kings Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a day before the King, to receive the State and Degree of a Sergeant at Law; at the appointed time, they being habited in Robes of two Colours, *viz.* Brown and Blew, come, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers, in certain peculiar Cloth Liveries, to *Westminster-Hall*, there in publick take a Solemn Oath, and are cloathed with certain Robes and Coifs, without which they may be seen no more in publick: After this, they Feast the great Persons of the Nation, in a very magnificent and Princely manner; give Gold Rings to the Princes of the Blood, Archbishops, Chancellor, and Treasurer, to the value of 40 *s.* each Ring; to Earls, and Bishops, Rings of 20 *s.* to other great Officers, to Barons, great Prelates, *&c.* Rings of less value, besides a great number of Rings to private Friends.

Vacations. Out of these are chosen all the Judges of the *Kings-Bench* and *Common-Pleas*; wherefore all those Judges do always wear the White Linnen Coif, which is the principal Badge of a Sergeant, and which he had ever the priviledge to wear at all times, even in the Kings Presence, and

and whilst he spake to the King, though antiently it was not permitted to any Subject to be so much as Capped in the Presence of the King of *England*, as at present is not allowed in the Presence of the Pope, or of the Emperor.

When any of the aforementioned Judges are wanting, the King, by the Advice of His Council, makes choice of one of these Sergeants at Law to supply his Place, and constitutes him by Letters Patents Sealed by the Chancellor, who sitting in the middle of the rest of the Judges in open Court, by a sett Speech Declares to the Sergeant (that upon this occasion is brought in) the Kings Pleasure, and to the People, the Kings Goodness in providing the Bench with such able, honest Men, as that Justice may be done expeditely, and impartially to all His Subjects, and then causes the said Letters Patents to be read; and being departed, the Chief Justice places the said Sergeant on the Bench, *Junior* of all the rest; and having taken his Oath, well and truly to serve the King, and his People in the Office of Justice, to take no Reward, to do equal and speedy Justice to all, &c. he sets himself to the execution of his Charge. *A Judge made.*

The Sergeant being then advanced to be a Judge, hath thereby great Honour, and a very considerable Salary, besides certain Perquisites; for each one hath at least 1000 *l.* a year from the King; And now in some things, his former Habit of a Sergeant is altered, his long Robe and Cap, his Hood and Coif are the same; but there is besides a Cloak put over him, and closed on his right Shoulder; and instead of a *Caputium* lined with *Minever*, or *de Minuto vario*, divers small pieces of white rich Furr; only the two Lord Chief Justices, and the Lord Chief

Baron,

Baron, have their Hoods, Sleeves, and Collars, turned up with Ermin.

Note, *That to the two Sergeants Inns belong the Twelve Judges, and about Twenty six Sergeants.*

Anciently the Fee expected by a Sergeant from his Client, for Advice given at his Chamber, or Pleading in any Court of Judicature, was no more than 20 *s.* and the Fee of a Barrister 10 *s.* (which yet is much more than is usually given in any of our Neighbor-Nations at this day) but at present it is become almost ordinary to give some Sergeants 10 *l.* and some 20 *l.* and to a Barrister halfe as much, at the hearing of any considerable Cause; whereby it comes to pass, that some Lawyers in one year, gain in Fees Three thousand pounds, and some Four thousand pounds; and in few years purchase Estates fit for Lords, and sometimes live to see themselves to be advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers, *Coventry*, *Finch*, and others.

Now all these fore-mentioned Inns or Colledges, for the Students in our *Common-Law*, being not far distant from one another, do make the most famous Profession of the Law that is in the World, and it will be a very difficult thing to find in any one Foreign University, so many Students in the Law, that are of that ripe Age, past Childhood, and of that high Quality, most Gentlemen, and a considerable number of the Sons of the higher Nobility.

Note that out of the Sergeants afore-mentioned, the King by Writ, usually calls some to be of his Council at Law, allowing each one Wadage, Feodage, Vesturage, and Regardage; These Sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Court of *Common-Pleas* where all sit without the Bar.

of

Of the Colledge of Civilians, *called* Doctors-Commons.

ALthough Degrees in the *Civil-Law*, may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the practice thereof is most of all in *London*, where a Colledge was long since purchased by Doctor *Henry Harvey*, Dean of the Arches, for the Professors of the *Civil-Law* in this City; and where commonly did reside the Judge of the *Arches*, the Judge of the *Admiralty*, and the Judge of the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*, who there living (for Diet and Lodging) in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it was known by the name of *Doctors-Commons*, and stood near *St. Pauls*, in the Parish of *St. Bennets Pauls-Wharfe*; which Buildings being utterly consumed by the late dreadful Fire, they all resided at *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*, and are since returned to their former place, rebuilt in a very splendid and more convenient manner than the former, at the proper Costs and Charges of the said Doctors, where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

The Arches Court of Canterbury.

THe Chief Court of the Archbiſhop, is that of the *Arches*, whereof ſee more in the Chapter of the *Eccleſiaſtical Government* of England.

The *Official*, Principal of the ſame, and Judge of this Court, is ſtiled *Dean* of the *Arches*, and is at preſent Sir *Robert Wiſeman*, Doctor of Laws, who is alſo Vicar-General in the Province of *Canterbury*.

He Sitteth alone without any Aſſeſſors, and Heareth and Determineth all Cauſes, without any Jury of Twelve Men, as is neceſſary in *Common-Law* Courts.

To this Court belongeth an Actuary, a Regiſter and a Beadle.

The Office of the Actuary is to attend the Court, ſet down the Judges Decrees, Regiſter the Acts of the Court, and ſend them in Books to the Regiſtry. This Office is enjoyed by Doctor *Robert Thomſon*, whoſe Deputy is Mr. *Thomas Tillott*.

The Regiſter of the Court is *John Clement* Eſq; and Deputy-Regiſter, Mr. *Thomas Smith*, whoſe Office is by himſelf, or Deputy, to attend the Court, receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and exhibits of Witneſſes, Files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court.

The Beadle attends the Court, carrieth the Mace before the Judge, and calls the Perſons cited to appear.

Thoſe that are allowed to be Advocates, and

plead

plead in this Court, are all to be Doctors of the *Civil-Law*, in one of the Universities of *England*, who, upon their Petition to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, upon condition not to practise for one whole year after such admittance.

The manner of their admittance is thus; The two Senior Advocates in their Scarlet Robes, with the Mace before them, conduct them up to the Court, with three low Reverences, and present him with a short *Latine* Speech, and the Rescript of the Archbishop: Then the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and some other prescribed in the Statute of the Arches, being taken, he is admitted by the Judge, and a Place and Seat in the Court assigned unto him, either a *Dextris* or *Sinistris*, which he is always to keep when he Pleads.

The Judge, and all the Advocates in this Court, always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffata, if they be of *Oxford*; or White Minever Furr, if of *Cambridge*; and all round Black Velvet Caps, and the Proctors wear, or ought to wear, Hoods lined with Lamb-Skin, if not Graduats; but if Graduats, Hoods, proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by Advocates, and all Petitions made by the Proctors, are to be in the *Latine* Tongue.

All Process of this Court, runs in the Name of the Judge, thus, *Robertus Wiseman Miles LL. Dr. Almæ. Curiæ Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Officialis Principalis*; and rerurnable before him heretofore in *Bow-Church*, now in the *Common Hall* at *Doctor-Commons*.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are all in the Gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, whose Court it is.

Here note, That the next Morning after the Sitting of this Court, the Judge of the Court of Audience *did usually Sit, but since the late Troubles, that Court hath been discontinued.*

Th

The High Court of Admiralty of ENGLAND.

NExt is the Court of *Admiralty*, whereof see more in the Chapter of *Military Government*. *Court of Admiralty.*

The present Judge of this Court, is Sir *Leoline Jenkins*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, whose Title is *Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Angliæ locum tenens Judex sive Presidens.* The Writs and Decrees run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office, and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices, of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Marshals, and others, Officers and Ministers of our Sovereign Lord the King, as well within Liberties as without.

To this Court belongs a Register, *Orlando Gee*, Esq; whose Deputy is *Thomas Bedford*, Esq; and a Marshal, who attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, wher on are the Arms of the King, and the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord Admiral hath here his Advocate and Proctor, and all other Advocates and Proctors are Presented by them, and admitted by the Judge.

This Court is held on the same day with the Arches, but in the Afternoon, and heretofore at *St. Margarets-Hill* in *Southwark*; but now in the same *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*. But the Admiralty Session is still held, for the Tryal of Malefactors and Crimes committed at Sea, at the antient place aforesaid.

The Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

The Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

NExt, is another Court belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, called the *Prerogative-Court*, whereof see more in the Chapter of the *Ecclesiastical Government* of *England*.

The Judge of this Court is the forenamed Sr *Leoline Jenkins*, and his Title here is, *Curiæ Prerogativæ Cant. Magister, Custos, sive Commissarius*,

All Citations and Decrees, run in the Name of the Archbishop.

This Court is kept in the same *Common-Hall* in the Afternoon, next day after the *Arches* and was heretofore held in the Consistory of *St. Pauls*.

The Judge is attended by a Register, *Mark Cottle*, Esq; who sets down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, and keeps the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties dying, having *Bona Notabilia*. &c. The place is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans Court* near *St. Pauls Churchyard* where, for a moderate Fee, one may search for and have a Copy of any such Testament, made since the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw* by whom many Records and Writings in several places of *London* were then burnt and destroyed. Under the Register are Six Clerks severally appointed for such and such respective Counties.

The Places belonging to this Court are in the Gifts of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

H

His Majesties High Court of Delegates.

From the forementioned Courts, Appeals do lye to the Court of *Delegates*, whereof, more *Page* 172. the Judges whereof are appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the Great Seal of *England*, *pro illa vice*, and upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the nature of the Affair or Cause; as sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilans, sometimes Bishops and Civilians, and sometimes Common-Law Judges and Civilians, and sometimes Civilians only.

To this Court belongs a standing Register, and the Court is kept in the same *Common Hall*, in the Afternoon, the day after the *Prerogative*.

The Register of this Court is *Thomas Oughton*, Esq;

The Citations and Decrees here run in the Kings Name.

From this Court lies no Appeal in common course.

But the King of his meer *Prerogative-Royal*, may, and many times doth Grant a Commission of *Review*, under the Broad Seal.

In this Colledge also usually resides the Vicar-General, belonging to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who, as he is a Primate, hath the Guardianship of the Spiritualities of every Bishop within his Province, during the vacancy, and executes all Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction by his Vicar-General, who is at present in

the Province of *Canterbury*, Sir *Robert Wiseman*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, aforementioned.

The Archbishop of *York* hath the like Power in his Province, and his Vicar-General is Doctor *Burnel*; he hath also a *Prerogative Court*, where the Judge is Doctor *Levet*.

Note, That either of the Arch-Bishops, and every Bishop, Arch-Deacon, and Dean and Chapter throughout both Provinces of *Canterbury* and *York*, hath a particular Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, and an Ecclesiastical Court thereto belonging, whereof there is a Judge; which for the most part, is one of the Doctors of the *Civil-Law*; also a Register and Proctors exercent in the same. And that before the Vicar-General, and Chancellors of the Bishops, are Triable all Ecclesiastical Causes within their respective Dioceses, except Letters of *Request* be Granted by the Diocesan Bishop, or Ordinary of the Place, to the party, to sue in the Court of *Arches*, which is ordinary.

Note also, That the Vicar-Generals, and Chancelors, are appointed by the respective Archbishops and Bishops, by Letters Patents under their Seal, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of the respective Cathedrals.

In like manner *Note*, That every Vice-Admiral hath the Power of keeping Courts within his Jurisdiction, touching such Affairs as belong to the same.

Note, That the *Civil-Law* Terms begin, and end not much different from the Terms at *Westminster*; and in every Term there are several Court-days, in every of these Courts, which for the most part are fixt and known by preceding *Holy-days*, or *Saints-days*, and the rest are appointed *ad arbitrium Judicis*.

The

The Names of the Doctors *or* Advocates, *exercent in theſe Courts are.*

SIR *Thomas Exton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, His Majeſties Advocate-General, and Chancellor to the Lord Biſhop of *London*.

Sir *Richard Lloyd*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Advocate-General to the Lord High Admiral of *England*, and Chancellor to the Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, and to the Lord Biſhop of *Landaffe*.

Doctor *John Pepys*.

Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Kt. Doctor of Laws, one of the Maſters in *Chancery*, and Chancellor to the Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*, and to the Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*.

Doctor *Henry Adworth*, Chancellor to the Lord Biſhop of *Oxon*.

Doctor *Thomas Bourchier*, Profeſſor of the Civil-Law in *Oxford*.

Doctor *Edward Maſters*, Chancellor of *Exon*.

Doctor *George Wake*.

Sir *Ellis Leighton*, Kt. Doctor of Laws.

Sir *Edward Low*, Kt. Doctor of Law, one of the Maſters in *Chancery*, and Chancellor of *Saliſbury*.

Doctor *Willam Trumball*, Chancellor of *Rocheſter*.

Doctor *Henry Falconberg*.

Doctor *Thomas Pinfold*, Chancellor of *Peterborough*.

Doctor *Richard Raines*.

Doctor *Edward Chamberlain*.

Doctor *Thomas Bigges*, Chancellor of *Chicheſter*.

Doctor *William Oldys*.

Doctor *Robert Thompson*, Secretary to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Master of the Faculties.
Doctor *William Foster*.
Doctor *Charles Perrot*,
Doctor *John Edisbury*.
Doctor *Joseph Taylor*.
Doctor *Joseph Harvey*.
Doctor *Charles Hedges*.
Doctor *Charles Davenant*.
Doctor *Stephen Brice*.
Doctor *William Howel*, Chancellor of *Lincoln*.
Doctor *Robert Pepper*, Chancellor of *Norwich*.
Doctor *Fisher Littleton*.
Doctor *Henry Newton*.
Doctor *George Oxindon*.
Doctor *John St. John*.
Doctor *Crasee*, Chancellor of *St. Davids*.
Doctor *Bayley*, Chancellor of *Bath* and *Wells*.
Doctor *Wainwright*, Chancellor of *Chester*.
Doctor *Jones*, Chancellor of *Bristol*.
Doctor *Penington*, Chancellor of *Bangor*.
Doctor *Powel*, Chancellor of *St. Asaph*.
Rowland Nichols, B. D. Chancellor of *Carlisle*.

The

THe Proctors or Procurators belonging to the Courts aforementioned, are persons that exhibit their Proxies for their Clients, and make themselves Parties for them; and Draw, and give in Pleas, or Libels, and Allegations in behalf of their Clients; produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes for Sentence, and attend the Advocates with the Proceedings.

A List of the Proctors Names, who also are exercent in the said Courts.

SAmuel *Fraucklin* Esq; His Majesties Procurator-General.
Mr. *Francis Mundy*,
Mr. *John Mayer*,
Mr. *Robert Thomson*,
Mr. *Thomas Swallow*,
Mr. *Alexander Dyer*.
Mr. *Ralph Suckley*,
Mr. *Everard Exton*,
Mr. *Henry Smith*,
Mr. *Job Rock*,
Mr. *Charles Tucker*.
Mr. *William Cole*,
Mr. *John Hill*,
Mr. *Richard Newcourt*,
Mr. *Thomas Smith*,
Mr. *Thomas Burt*.
Mr. *Francis Nixon*.
Mr. *Robert Chapman*,
Mr. *Thomas Tillot*.
Mr *Thomas Swallow*, Jun.
Mr. *Peter Barret*,
Mr. *Godfrey Lee*,
Mr. *Thomas Rock*,

Mr. *Samuel Wiſeman*,
Mr. *John Huugerford.*
Mr. *John Miller*,
Mr. *Thomas Shepherd.*
Mr. *Keate Walter.*
Mr. *Owen Wyn*,
Mr. *Thomas Broadruk*,
Mr. *William Coleman.*
Mr. *Edward Shaw*,
Mr. *John Lovel*,
Mr. *Joſeph Kerby*,
Mr. *Richard Martyn*,
Mr. *Thomas Champante*,
Mr. *Stephen Hill.*

Theſe are alſo admitted by the *Fiat* of the Archbiſhop, introduced by the two Senior Proctors, and are allowed to Practiſe immediately after their admiſſion; they wear Black Robes, and Hoods lined with White Furr; taking the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, &c.

Of the Colledge of Physitians in LONDON.

AMongst other excellent Institutions in the City of *London*, there is a Colledge, or Corporation of Physitians, who, by Charters, and Acts of Parliament of *Henry* the Eighth, and since his Reign have certain Priviledges, whereby no Man, though a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, may, without Licence under the said Colledge-Seal, practice Physick in *London*, or within seven miles of this City, (nor in any other part of *England*, in case he hath not taken any Degree in *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.) Whereby also they can administer an Oath, Fine, and Imprison any Offenders, in that, and divers other particulars, can make By-Laws, purchase Lands, *&c.* Whereby they have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholsome, and well made; whereby they are freed from all troublesome Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, to keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, or provide Arms or Ammunition, *&c.* Any Member of that Colledge may practice Surgery, if he please, not only in *London*, but in any part of *England*.

This Society had antiently a Colledge in *Knight-Rider Street*, the Gift of Dr. *Linacre*, Physitian to King *Henry* the Eighth; since which a House and Ground was purchased by the Society of Physitians, at the end of *Amen Street*, whereon the ever famous Doctor *Harvey*, *Anno* 1652.

1652. did erect at his own proper charge, a Magnificent Structure both for Library and a Publick Hall, for the meeting of the several Members of the Society, endowed the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned up while he was yet living, and in health, part of which he assigned for an Anniversary Harangue, to commemorate all their Benefactors, to exhort others to follow their good Examples, and to provide a plentiful Dinner for the worthy Company.

Anno 1666. This goodly Edifice could not escape the fury of that dreadful Fire, and that Ground being but a Lease, the present Fellows of this Colledge, have purchased, with their own Moneys, a fair piece of Ground in *Warwick Lane*, whereon they have raised a very Magnificent Edifice.

Of this Colledge there is a President, Four Censors, and Eight Elects, who are all principal Members of the Society, and out of whom, one is chosen every year to preside.

The Four Censors of the Colledge have, by their Charter, Authority to Survey, Correct, and Govern all Physitians, or others, that shall Practise in *London*, or within seven miles of the same; to Fine, Amerce, and Imprison any of them, as they shall see Cause.

An Exact Account of all who are the preſent Members of the Kings Colledge of Phyſicians in LONDON.

FELLOWS.

SIr *John Micklethwait*, Preſident,
Sir *George Ent.*
Dr. *Thomas Cox*,
Dr. *Daniel Whiſtler*,
Sir *Charles Scarborow*, Med. Regis Primar,
Dr. *Thomas Witherley*,
Dr. *Edmond Dickenſon*, Phyſician in Ordinary to His Majeſty.
Dr. *Samuel Collins*, Senior,
Dr *Luke Rugely*,
Dr. *Walter Charlton*,
Dr. *George Rogers.*
Dr. *Zuriſhaddi Lang*,
Dr. *Peter Barwick*,
Dr. *Samuel Collins*, Jun.
Dr. *Robert Braddy*,
Dr. *Thomas Allen*,
Dr. *Nathaniel Hodges*,
Sir *Thomas Millington*,
Dr. *John Lawſon*,
Dr. *Eliſha Coyſh*,
Dr. *Humphrey Brooke*,
Dr. *John Atfield*,
Dr. *John Downes*,
Dr. *William Croone*,
Dr. *Edward Brown*,
Dr. *Thomas Short*,
Dr. *Foſſas Clarke*,

Dr.

Dr. *Richard Lower*,
Dr. *Richard Torleſs*,
Dr. *Thomas Alvey*,
Dr. *James Rufine*,
Dr. *Francis Eedes*,
Dr. *Edward Hulſe*,
Dr. *Richard Morton*,
Dr. *Thomas Novell*,
Dr. *Charles Goodall*,
Dr. *William Warner*.
Dr. *Phineas Fowke*,
Dr. *Andrew Clenche*.

Candidates.

Dr. *William Dawkins*,
Dr. *Thomas Dawſon*,
Dr. *Walter Harris*,
Dr. *William Briggs*,
Dr. *Walter Mills*,
Dr. *Edward Tyſon*,
Dr. *Richard Robinſon*,
Dr. *Frederick Slare*,

Honorary Fellows.

Sir *Thomas Brown*,
Dr. *William Denton*,
Dr. *Robert Bidgood*,
Dr. *William Hawes*,
Dr. *Robert Witty*,
Dr. *John Skinner*,
Dr. *Thomas Timmes*,
Sir *William Langham*,
Dr. *Owen Meverell*.
Dr. *Robert Fielding*.
Dr. *John Windebank*.

Sir

Sir *Theodore de Vaux*,
Dr. *Thomas King*.
Dr. *Thomas Moore*,
Dr. *William Walgrave*,
Dr. *John Clerk*,
Dr. *John Fiſher*,
Dr. *Nicholas Barbone*.
Dr. *Nicholas Stanley*,
Dr. *Richard Griffith*.
Dr. *William Stocham*,
Dr. *William Burnet*.
Dr. *Walter Needham*,
Dr. *Nicholas Carter*,
Dr. *Henry Paman*.
Dr. *Robert Gray*,
Dr. *Edmond King*,
Dr. *Henry Sampſon*,
Dr. *Daniel Cox*,
Dr. *Nehemiah Grew*,
Dr. *John Maſters*,
Dr. *Thomas Gibſon*,
Dr. *Chriſtopher Love-Morley*.
Dr. *Francis Bernard*,
Jones.
Garret.

Licentiates.

Mr. *Simon Wellman*,
Dr. *William Sydenham*,
Dr. *John Feak*,
Dr. *Richard Brown*,
Dr. *Praiſe Watſon*,
Mr. *Iſaac Chauncey*,
Mr. *Edward Bell*,

This Colledge doth chiefly consist of *Fellows* and *Candidates*; when any Fellow dyes, or leaves this City, the next Candidate succeeds to make up the number of Fellows, which is always to be Forty, besides the Kings Physitians.

These, before their Admission, are Examined by the President and Censors, three several times, with much strictness and care in all parts of Physick.

The *Honorary-Fellows* are admitted so into the Colledge, as to enjoy the Priviledges thereof, and to be called to Publick Anatomy-Meetings, but are not called to the Colledge upon any days of Business, or ever consulted in any Affairs that relate to its Government. This Title of Honorary was first bestowed on some worthy Physitians, unwilling or unable to come in by the right line of Candidates.

The *Licentiates* likewise enjoyed the Priviledges of the Colledge, but are exempted also from any part of the Government. They are such, as being Aliens born, or having not the Degree of a Doctor, or not sufficiently Learned, are judged unfit to be received into the number of Fellows, or Candidates, yet because they may be serviceable to the publick, and do good, at least, in some kind of Diseases; they are, after due Examination, and Approbation of the President and Censors, permitted, or Licensed to Practise.

Antiently the usual Fee of a Doctor was 20 s. and one that had not taken that Degree 10 s. at present there is no certain Rule: but some that are eminent have received in Fees yearly two or three thousand pounds, and purchased great Estates; which in other Countreys is very rare.

Besides

Beſides the worthy perſons mentioned in the Liſt above, there are divers Phyſitians that have good Practice in *London*, although they never had any Licence, which is connived at by the Colledge; and ſo is the too much Practiſe of *Empricks*, *Mountebanks*, pretended *Chymiſts*, *Apothecaries*, *Chyrurgeons*, *Wiſe-Women*, &c. In which piece of folly, the *Engliſh* ſurpaſs all the Nations of Chriſtendom

And yet by the Law of *England*, if one who is no Phyſitian or Chyrurgeon, or not expreſly allowed to Practiſe, ſhall take upon him a Cure, and his Patient die under his Hand; this is Felony in the perſon preſuming ſo to do.

Of

Of the Colledge of Heralds.

NOt far from the Colledge of *Doctors-Commons*, stood the Colledge of *Heralds*, a good part of which is now Re-built; (that is, of such as are to be Messengers of War and Peace, that are skilful in Descents, Pedigrees, and Coats of Armories) an antient House, built by *Thomas Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, who Married the Mother of King *Henry* VII. and bestowed by Queen *Mary* on the Kings Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms for ever, to the end that they and their Successors, might dwell together, (if they so pleased) and Assemble, Confer, and Agree for the good Government of their Faculty; and that their Records might there be safely preserved, *&c.*

They were made a Colledge or Corporation by Charter of King *Richard* the III and by him had several Priviledges granted unto them as to be free from Subsidies, Tolls, and all troublesome Offices of the Kingdom.

Afterwards another Charter of Priviledges was granted unto the Society by King *Edward* the Sixth, in the third year of his Reign.

Of this Collegiate-Society are First,

Three, stiled *Reges Armorum Anglorum*, Kings of Arms.
Six Heralds at Arms, and
Four Pursuivants at Arms.

Kings at Arms. Amongst the Kings at Arms, the first and Principal is called *Garter*, instituted by King *Henry* the Fifth, whose Office is to attend the Knights of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, and to Mar-

shal

shal the Solemnities at the Funerals of all the Higher Nobility of *England*, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, to call on them to be installed at *Windsor*, to cause their Arms to be hung up upon their Seats there, to carry the *Garter* to Kings and Princes beyond the Seas; for which purpose, he was wont to be joyned in Commission with some principal Peer of the Realm, *&c.* *Garter.*

The next is *Clarencieux*, so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, to whom he first belonged: for *Lionel*, third Son to *Edward* the Third, marrying the Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, had with her the Honour of *Clare* in the County of *Thomond*; whereupon he was afterwards created Duke of *Clarence*, or the Territory about *Clare*; which Dukedom escheating to King *Edward* the Fourth, by the death of his Brother, *George* Duke of *Clarence*, he made this Herald, who properly belonged to that Duke, a King at Arms, and named him *Clarencieux* in *French*, and *Clarentius* in *Latine*. His Office is to Marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of *Trent*, and therfore sometime called *Surroy*, or *Southroy*. *Clarencieux.*

The third King at Arms is *Norroy* or *Northroy*, whose Office is to do the like on all the North side of *Trent*. *Norroy.*

The two last are called *Provincial Heralds*, *England* being by them divided into two Provinces.

These

These by Charter have power to visit Noblemens Families, to set down their Pedigrees, to distinguish their Arms, to appoint Men their Arms or Ensigns, and, with *Garter*, to direct the Heralds.

Heralds. The six Heralds, antiently belonging properly to Dukes, have been sometimes named *Dukes at Arms*, and are thus called and ranked:

1. *Windsor*,
2. *Richmond*,
3. *Chester*,
4. *Somerset*.
5. *York*,
6. *Lancaster*.

Whose Office was antiently to attend Dukes in Marshal Executions: Now they are to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim War and Peace, *&c.* thence perhaps named *Heralds*, from two *Germam* Words, *Heare* and *Healt*, that is, the Armies Champion, to denounce War, or offer Peace; as the *Feciales* of the *Romans* did, and from hence probably seven *Danish* Kings, and some Kings of *Norway*, and of *Sweden*, and some of *England*, before the Conquest, have had the name of *Harold*, which is all one, (saith *Verstegan*) with *Herald*.

Pursuivants. Of these Heralds in *England* there were antiently many, and so likewise of *Pursuivants*, whereof at present there are but Four, thus named,

1. *Rouge Crosse*,
2. *Rouge Dragon*,
3. *Portcullice*,
4. *Blewmantle*.

from such Badges heretofore worn by them, as it is thought.

The service of these, and of the Heralds, and of the whole Colledge, is used in Marshalling and

and ordering Coronations, Marriages, Christnings, Funerals, Interviews, Feasts of Kings and Princes, Cavalcades, Shews, Justs, Tournaments, Combats before the Constable and Marshal, &c. Also they take care of the Coats of Arms, of the Genealogies of the Nobility and Gentry; briefly, whatsoever concerns Honour is their care and study; they are *Tanquam Sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Æditui.*

All these receive annual stipends out of the Kings *Exchequer*. They are all to be Gentlemen at least; and the six Heralds are expressly made Esquires by the King, when they are created Heralds.

Antiently the Kings of Arms were created, and solemnly Crowned by the Kings of *England* themselves, and the Heralds and Pursuivants had their Creation from the Kings Hand: but of latter times the Earl-Marshal hath had a special Commission for every particular Creation, to do all that was done before by the King.

Creation of the Kings of Arms.

For the Creating and Crowning of *Garter* King of Arms, there are first to be provided a Sword and Book, whereon to take a Solemn Oath; then a Gilt Crown, a Collar of SS's, a Bowl of Wine, which Bowl is the Fee of the new Created King; also a Coat of Arms of Velvet richly Embroidered. His Creation is on this manner: First, he kneels down before the Earl-Marshal, and laying his Hand on the Book and Sword, another King of Arms reads the Oath, which being taken, and the Book and Sword, next are read the Letters Pattents of his Office; during which, the Earl-Marshal pours the Wine on his Head, gives him the name of *Garter*, then puts on him the Coat of Arms and Collar of SS's, and the Crown on his Head.

The

The Oath is to Obey, First, the Supream Head of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and then the Noble Knights of that Order, in such things as belong to his Office: to enquire diligently of all the Noble and Notable Acts of every Knight of the Order, and therefore to certifie the Register of that Order, that he may Record the same, and to give notice to the King, and the Knights of the Order, of the death of any of that Society: To have an exact knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct Heralds and Pursuivants in doubts concerning the Office of Arms: to eschew and avoid all persons of ill reputation; to be more ready to excuse, than to blame any Noble Person, unless called by Authority to witness against them, *&c.* This Officer hath a double Salary, double to the two other Kings, and hath moreover Fees at the Instalments; yearly Wages given given by the Knights of the Garter, hath their uppermost Garment at their Instalments, *&c.*

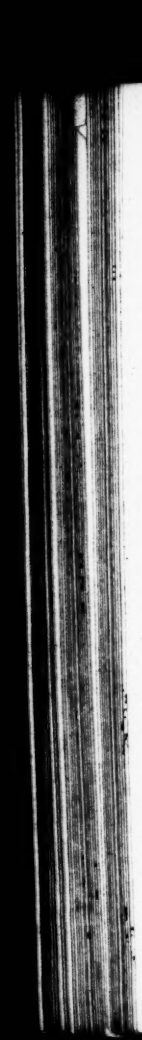
The two Provincial Kings of Arms, *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, are Created by Letters Patents, a Book, a Sword, *&c.* as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

reation f the Heralds.

A Herald at Arms is also Created with the like Ceremony, except the Coronet; only his Coat of Arms must be Sattin, Embroidered, and enricht with Gold, and must be brought in with two *Heralds*, as the Kings of Arms are by two Kings of Arms.

f Pur- vants.

They take a solemn Oath to be true to the King, to be serviceable to Gentlemen, to keep secrets of Knights, Esquires, Ladies, and Gentlewomen; to assist distressed Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, Widows and Virgins; to avoid Taverns, Dicing, and Whore-houses, *&c.* Pursuivants at Arms are created also by Letters Patents,



tents, a Book, a Bowl of Wine, and a Coat of Arms of Damask, and to be brought in, as the Heralds, before the Earl-Marshal, or his Deputy; and to swear in solemn manner to be true to the King, to be serviceable to all Christians, to be secret and sober, to be more ready to commend than to blame, to be humble, lowly, &c.

The greatest part of this Colledge, is since the late dreadful Fire Rebuilt, and the Library now kept there, being upon *St. Bennets Hill*, near *Doctors-Commons, London*, where are some Officers of Arms always attending to satisfy Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c. as was formerly done at the fore-mentioned House there; which Work hath been thus far carried on at the Charge of several of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Members of this Corporation and (it is hoped) may in a short time, by the bountiful Contributions of all Men that have any sense of Honor, be compleated, to the Glory of this City and Kingdom.

All the Members of this Colledge being the Kings Sworn Servants in Ordinary; the Reader may find a List of their Names in the First Part, *about the Kings Court: which are here also exhibited in due Order, being a true Catalogue of their Names and Offices as they now stand.*

KINGS.

Sir *William Dugdale*, Kt. *Garter.*
Sir *Henry St. George*, Kt. *Clarencieux.*
Sir *Thomas St. George*, Kt. *Norroy.*

HERALDS.

HERALDS.

Robert Deveniſh, Eſq; *York.*
John Dugdale, Eſq; *Windſor.*
Francis Sandford, Eſq; *Lancaſter.*
Henry Dethick, Eſq; *Richmond.*
Thomas May, Eſq; *Cheſter.*
Francis Burghil, Eſq; *Somerſet.*

PURSUIVANTS.

Thomas Holford, Gent. *Portcullis.*
John Gibbon Gent. *Blewmantle.*
Henry Ball, Gent. *Rouge-Croix.*
Gregory King, Gent. *Rouge-Dragon.*

Greſham-Colledge

WIthin the Walls of *London* is alſo ſeated a Colledge, built by the fore-mentioned worthy Perſon Sir *Thomas Greſham*, and endowed in manner following: After he had Built the *Royal Exchange*, he gave the Revenue, thereof, the one Moity to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Succeſſors; and the other Moity to the Company of Mercers in Truſt, that the Mayor and Aldermen ſhould find in all time to come, four able Perſons to Read within this Colledge, Divinity, Geometry, Aſtronomy, and Muſick, and to allow to each of them, beſide their fair Lodging, 50 *l.* a year, And that the Company of Mercers ſhould find three more able Men, to Read Civil Law, Phyſick, and Rhetorick, and to allow to each one of them, beſides fair Lodings, 50 *l.* a year. And that theſe ſeveral Lecturers ſhould Read

in Term-time, every day in the week, (except Sundays) Aforenoon in *Latine*, and Afternoon the same in *English*: the Musick-Lecture to be Read only in *English*.

The Professors or Fellows of this Colledge have ever been, and still are Persons of the choicest Parts, and are at present these that follow: For Divinity, Mr. *Giffard*; for Astronomy, Dr. *Pope*; for Geometry, Mr. *Robert Hook*; who also hath a Mechanick Lecture for Natural Philosophy, lately Instituted by Sir *John Cutler*, yet living, with a Salary of 50 *l. per annum*, to be Read at the time and place where the Royal Society shall meet. Next the Musick Lecturer, is Sir *Thomas Banes*; for Civil Law, Doctor *Clark*; for Physick, Dr. *Goddard*; and for Rhetorick, Mr. *Fencks*.

Divers other worthy Works were done by the most Noble Citizen, Sir *Thomas Gresham*, as can testifie his Alms-houses in *Broadstreet*, the considerable Sums of Money distributed quarterly for ever, to Five Prisons and four Hospitals in and about this City.

Sion Colledge.

THere is also within *London*, another called *Sion Colledge*, Founded by *Thomas White* Doctor in Divinity, for the use of the Clergy of *London*, and of the Liberties thereof; and a part thereof to be for twenty poor People: to perform all which, he gave 3000 *l.* and for the maintainance of those Poor, he setled 120 *l.* a year for ever, and 40 *l.* a year for a Sermon in *Latine*, at the beginning of every Quarter, and a plentiful Dinner for all the Clergy that shall

then meet there. In this Colledge is a fair spacious Library, built by *John Sympson*, Rector of *St. Olaves Hartstreet*, and one of the said Doctor *White*'s Executors, and by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, this Library hath been well furnished with Books, chiefly such as are useful for Divines. This Colledge felt the rage of the late Fire, but is now repaired again.

The Charter-House.

A Little without the Walls stands another Colledge, or Collegiate-House, called antiently the *Chartreuse*, now corruptly the *Charter-House*, it being heretofore a Covent of *Carthusian Monks*, in French, *des Chartreux*. This Colledge, now called *Suttons Hospital*, consists of a Master or Governour, at present *William Erskine*, Esq; a Chaplain, and several other Officers; also a Master and Usher to instruct Forty four Scholars, besides Fourscore decayed Gentlemen, Soldiers and Merchants, who have all a plentiful maintainance of Diet, Lodging, Cloaths and Physick, *&c.* and live all together in a Collegiate manner, with much cleanness and neatness, and the 44 Scholars have not only necessaries whilst they are here Taught, but if they become fit for the Universities, there is also unto each one, out of the yearly Revenues of this Colledge, 20 *l.* yearly and duly paid for Eight years after they come to the University; and to others fitter for Trades, there is allowed a considerable sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. There are moreover all sorts of Officers expedient for such a Society as Physitian, Apothecary, Steward, Cook, Butler,

Butlers, &c. who have all competent Salaries. This vaſt Revenue, and Princely Foundation, was the ſole Gift of *Thomas Sutton*, Eſq; a *Lincolnſhire* Gentleman, and a Proteſtant, and is ſuppoſed to be ſo great, as cannot be paralell'd by the Charity of any one Subject in *Europe*, notwithſtanding the great boaſts of the *Roman Catholicks*. The Houſe coſt him at firſt Thirteen thouſand pounds, and the fitting up for this purpoſe about ſeven thouſand pounds more, in all, 20000 *l.* and was endowed by him with 4000 *l. per annum*, which is ſince improved to near 6000 *l. per annum*. The Founder dyed the 12th day of *December* 1611. and this his Foundation hath been ever ſince kept intire, and maintained by its own Revenue, without admitting any other Addition of Charity to it, and was of ſuch high Account, as it was thought fit, that, by the Kings Letters Patents under the Great Seal, divers Perſons of the higheſt Dignity and Quality in Church and State, ſhould always be the Overſeers and Regulators of this Society: Their number is to be Sixteen, and all vacancies ſupplied by the Election of the remaining Governours.

The ſeveral Names of the preſent Governors of the Charter-Houſe, *are*,

William Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Heneage, Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord Chancellor of *England*.

Arthur, Earl of *Angleſey*, Lord Privy-Seal.

George, Duke of *Buckingham.*
James, Duke of *Monmouth.*
James, Duke of *Ormond.*
Henry, Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain.
John Earl of *Bridgwater.*
William, Earl of *Craven.*
Anthony, Earl of *Shaftesbury.*
Thomas, Earl of *Danby.*
Henry, Lord Bishop of *London.*
George, Lord Bishop of *Winchester.*
John, Lord Bishop of *Rochester.*
Henry Coventry, Esq;
William Ærskin, Esq; the Master.

The Principal Officers of the said House, are

Mr. *John Patrick*, Chaplain,
Dr. *Walter Needham*, Physitian.
Mr. *William Lightfoot*, Register.
Robert Paine, Esq; Receiver.
Mr. *Richard Spour*, Auditor.
Mr. *Thomas Walker*, Schoolmaster.
Mr. *William Boulter*, Usher.
Mr. *Daniel Aldridge*, Reader.
Mr. *Nicholas Love*, Organist.

St. Pauls School.

BEsides, there are in *London* divers Endowed Schools, which in *France* would be stiled Colledges; as *St. Paul's* School, founded 151[illegible] by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of

St. Pauls, for 153 Children to be taught there *gratis*; for which purpose he appointed a Master, a Sub-Master, or Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mercers in *London*; for his Father *Henry Collet*, sometime Lord Mayor of *London*, was of the Mercers Company. This famous School was also lately burnt down, and is now re-edified in a far more magnificent commodious, and beautiful manner; the worthy Masters thereof, are Dr. *Thomas Gale*, Mr. *Fox*. and and Mr. *Farmer*.

There are in *London*, divers others Endowed Schools, as *Merchant-Tailors*, *Mercers-Chappel*, *&c.* a particular Account whereof, the designed brevity of this Treatise will not admit.

It would also make this Book too much swell, to give an Account of the many richly Endowed Hospitals, Alms-Houses, Work-Houses, or Houses of Correction, as that antient Hospital of *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas's* Hospital in *Southwark*; *Bridewel* first Built by King *Henry* the VIII. for the Reception of the Emperor, *Charles* the V. and divers others; also the many lately built Taverns, Inns, and Coffee-Houses, some whereof surpass all others in Foreign parts; and are worthy to be viewed by curious Travellers, who may also find it worthy their pains, to remark the several spacious well-built Theaters, which for variety of Scenes, excellent Actors, Language, Designs, Musick, *&c.* are hardly to be equalled: Moreover, they may observe the many fair Market-places, abundantly furnished with all variety of Victuals four times every week, the weekly Horse-Fairs, the great commodiousness of Hackeny-Coaches, of Sedans,

of Boats, &c. The mighty chargeable and beautiful Work, rendring Navigable the *Fleet* Brook, from the River *Thames* up to *Holborn-Bridge*, the curious Stone-Bridges over it, the many huge Vaults on each side thereof, to Treasure up *Newcastle*-Coals for the use of the Poor. The costly new Tower of *Bow-Church*, which for Solidity, Beauty, and a Ring of Bells, is now probably one of the best in *England*. It rises in the middle of *Cheapside*, and is composed of four of the Orders of Building, which shews the rare invention of the Architect; the whole height of this Tower from the Ground, being 225 Foot, and yet is but half so high as the intended Dome of *St. Pauls* Cathedral is designed to be. The neatly wrought Conduit in the Market-place, at the West end of *Lumbard-street*, whereupon is placed a very magnificent Statue of King *Charles* the Second on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy, all in excellent White Marble, at the sole cost and Charges of that worthy Citizen and Alderman of *London*, Sir *Robert Viner*, Knight and Baronet; And that admirable piece of Workmanship, now Erecting by the City, at the West end of *Cheapside*, where before the Fire of *London*, stood the *Church* of *St. Michael* in the *Querne*. It is to be an *Oebelisk*, or *Guglio* upon a Pedestal; the Height whereof to be 160 Foot, and made in imitation of those antient ones which formerly adorned old *Rome*, and stood in the *Circus Neronianus*, the *Circus Agonalis*, &c. and several of them now to be seen in *Rome*, particularly, those before the Church of *St. John* of *Lateran*, *St. Peters*, *Santa Maria Maggiore*, *Santa Maria del Popolo*, and others, having been taken out of old Ruines, and there set up, about a hundred years agoe, by Pope Sixtus

Fleet-Brook.

Bow-Steeple.

Statue of the King in Stock-Market.

The Obeliske in Cheapside.

Sixtus Quintus, that great Reſtorer of Antiquity. Alſo to conſider the City of *Weſtminſter*, and the Burrough of *Southwark*, both which ſeem now to be ſwallowed up in *London*, whereof let this brief Account following ſuffice.

The City of Westminster.

Westminster: WIthin the Precincts of *Westminster* are many *Magnalia*, several things as remarkable as any afore-mentioned: The antient stately Abby-Church, founded before the *Norman* Conquest, by the Pious King, *Edward* the Confessor, and most richly Endowed; afterwards rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry* the III. *The Abby.* with that rare Architecture now seen, wherein are the most Magnificent Tombs and Monuments of our Kings and Queens, of our greatest Nobles, and famous Worthies of *England*. To the East end of which is added a Chappel of King *Henry* the VII. which, for the most admirable Artificial Work without and within; for a Monument of masse Brass, most curiously wrought, is scarce to be parallell'd in the World. This huge Fabrick stands on that, which was once the only firm piece of Ground in *Westminster*, formerly called *Thorney-Island*, where is said to have been a *Temple* Dedicated to *Apollo*; and afterwards, the *Saxon* King *Sebert*, the first builder of *St. Pauls* aforementioned, built here also a Church to *St. Peter*. And yet it is the conjecture of many judicious Architects, and Learned Antiquaries, that the antient Structure yet standing, betwixt *Thieving-lane* or *Bow-street*, and the great *Sanctuary*, now imploy'd only as a Cellar for Wines, called *Beeches* Cellars, might very probably have been that Church of King *Sebert*; it being made Church-wise, with a double Cross, and the manner of its Building, certainly of greater Antiquity than any

any other whatsoever about the City; the Pillars are very large, square, and strong; but bearing no true proportion with the rest of the Fabrick. the Arches Pointed, yet in nothing imitating either the *Gothick* or *Roman* Building.

Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Abby into a Collegiate Church, and therein placed a Dean and Twelve Secular Canons or Prebendaries, who are, *The University of Oxford.*

John, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, the Dean of *Westminster*.
Dr. *Simon Patrick*, Sub Dean.
Dr. *Henry Killigrew*.
Dr. *Richard Busby*.
Dr. *Robert South*.
Dr. *George Strad'ing*.
Dr. *Thomas Spratt*.
Dr. *Nicholas Only*.
Dr. *John North*.
Dr. *Adam Littleton*,
Dr. ———— *Brevall*.
Mr. *Richard Aneſley*.
Mr. *William Sill*.

To which number the present Dean, at his first coming to this Deanry, added a Thirteenth, *viz. St. Peter* the Patron, which was an equal share to be allowed by the Twelve Prebendaries, amounting to the full value of one of theirs, and is imployed towards the repair of the said *Abbey-Church*. There are Petty-Cannons, and others, belonging to the Quire, to the number of Thirty; amongst whom is reckoned that excellent Organist, and ingenious Musitian, Mr. *Henry Purcell*.

There are two Schoolmasters of that Renowned School and Colledge, The Famous and

Learned Dr. *Richard Busby*, and Mr. —— *Knipe*; Also Ten Officers belonging to the Colledge, Forty Scholars, commonly called *King's Scholars*, who being chosen out of the School, and put into the Colledge, are there maintained, and as they are fitted for the University, are Elected yearly away, and placed with considerable Allowances, in *Christ-Church*, *Oxford*, and *Trinity-Colledge*, *Cambridge*.

There are also Twelve Alms-men, Besides Stewards, Receivers, Registers, Collectors, and other Officers, with a plentiful Maintenance for all of them.

The Principal of these Officers is the High Steward of *Westminster*, who is usually one of the prime Nobility, and was the late Lord Chamberlain. The Dean is intrusted with the custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, honoured with a Place of necessary Service at all Coronations, and a Commission of Peace within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. The Dean and Chapter is invested with all manner of Jurisdiction, both Ecclesiastical and Civil, not only within the City of *Westminster*, but within the Precincts of *St. Martins Le Grand*, within the Walls of *London*, and in some Towns of *Essex*, exempted in the one, from the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *London*; and in the other, from that of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and probate of Wills, it hath a Royal Jurisdiction, Dr. *Richard Lloyd* is Commissary, from whom Appeal must be only to the King in His High Court of *Chancery*, who thereupon issueth out a Commission of Delegates under the Great Seal of *England*.

Convocation. When the Convocation is Adjourned from *St. Pauls* (for the conveniency of being nearer to the Parliament) to *Westminster*, the Bishops first

first Declare, (upon a Proteſtation made by the Dean there) That they intend not thereby to violate that High Priveledge, *viz. That no Biſhop, or Archbiſhop may come there without the leave of the Dean firſt obtained.*

There is alſo a fair publick Library, free for all Strangers to Study both Morning and Afternoon always in Term-time.

Next this Church ſtood the *Royal Palace, and uſual place of Reſidence for the Kings of England,* who ordinarily held their Parliament and all their Courts of *Judicature* in their Dwelling-Houſes,) as was done at *Paris* by the King of *France,* in the Iſle *de Noſtre Dame,* and is done at this day at *Madrid* by the King of *Spain*) and many times ſate themſelves in the ſaid Courts of *Judicature,* as they do ſtill in their Court of Parliament. *The Palace.*

A great part of this huge Palace, was in the time of *Henry* the Eighth, deſtroyed by Fire, what remained hath ſtill been employed for the uſe of the Lords and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament, and for the chief Courts of *Judicature.* The great Hall where theſe are kept, ſome ſay was built by King *William Rufus,* others by King *Richard* the Second, about 300 hundred years agoe, and for all dimenſions, is not to be equalled by any *Hall* in Chriſtendom. *Weſtminſter Hall.*

Moreover, Strangers and Foreigners may take notice of the extraordinary commodiouſneſs, conveniency and ſituation of the preſent Royal Palace, and uſual place of Reſidence of our Kings, called *Whitehal,* belonging heretofore to Cardinal *Woolſey,* ſeated between a Noble Navigable River, and a moſt delectable and ſpacious Park full of great Varieties; of the great Chamber there, called the *Banqueting-Houſe,* *Whitehal.*

the

the like whereof for spaciousness, beauty, Painture, and exact proportion, no King in *Europe* can parallel; of *Albemarle-House*, which for situation, and an uniform solid Structure, is admirable; of *Berkley-House*; of the many stately uniform Piles in *St. James's* Fields, of *Wallingford House*, and *Northumberland-House*, and of *Britain's Burse*, or the New *Exchange*, a place excellently furnished with all kind of choice Commodities and Wares for Ladies of *Salisbury-House*, and of the *Savoy*, a vast Building, first erected by *Peter* Earl of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, Wife to our King *Henry* the Third, who after purchased the same for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and is now a famous Hospital, built all of huge Stone, and more like a Kings Palace; of another Royal Palace called *Somerset-House*, built by *Edward* Duke of *Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward* the Sixth; of *Bedford*, *Leicester*, *Newport*, *Mountague*, and *Southampton*-Houses; of the four Inns of Court; of the uniform stately Buildings; and fore-mentioned large *Piazza's*, or open places (for which the Cities in *Italy* are so highly esteemed) in *Coven-Garden*, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and *Southampton-Buildings*; in *Leicester-Fields*, in *St. James's-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, and now in *St. Giles's-Fields*; Lastly, the many large well-furnished Markets, as *Leaden Hall*, *Stocks*, *Milk-Street*, *Newgate*, *Clare*, *Southampton*, *St. Albans*, *Westminster*, *Hungerford*, *Brook*-Markets, and the great Market of *Smithfield* for Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are not to be equalled in any of our neighbour-Countreys.

The Savoy.

Somerset-House.

As for the Borough of *Southwark*, granted by King *Edward* the Sixth, by his Letters Patents to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, called the *Bridge-Ward* without, and

South-wark.

Governed

Governed by one of the Twenty six Aldermen of *London*, it hath nothing much remarkable, only that it is so rich and populous, that it pays more in a Subsidy to the King, and Musters more Men than any other City in *England* besides. A very considerable part of this Burrough was lately burnt down by a dreadful Fire, which had once seized the antient great Church of *St. Saviours*, but by great industry was preserved; and now those Streets are beautifully Re-built, after the Regular manner, which has been observed in *London*.

Lastly, Very remarkable also is the Champaigne or Countrey on all sides, of this great City; for the number of the Royal Palaces, the multitude of stately Houses, and Gardens of Noblemen; the innumerable fair Summer Dwelling-Houses of the wealthy Citizens; the pleasant fertile Meadows, inclosed Pastures, and Corn-Fields; the abundance of Nurseries and Seminaries, where are to be Sold all sorts of Fruit-Trees, Flowers, Herbs, Roots, as well for Physick, as for Food and Delight; the frequency, populousness, and wealthiness of the Villages; whereas the Campaigns about *Rome* and *Madrid* are more like Deserts.

The Arms of the City of *London*, are *Argent* a *Cross Gules*, with the Sword of *St. Paul*, not the Dagger of *William Walworth*, as some have conceited; for this Coat did belong to the City before *Walworth* slew *Wat Tyler* the Rebel, as Learned Antiquaries affirm.

The Priviledges and Immunities of this famous City, Granted by several Kings of *England*, and forfeited by the late horrid Rebellion, were Graciously confirmed by His Majesty now

now Reigning, without their first submitting themselves, Life and Member, and all other things belonging to the City, to the Kings Will, as was done to His Predecessor King *Henry* the Third, after they had been in Rebellion against him, as is before hinted.

Of

Of the Universities of England.

THE *English* Universities are so famous beyond the Seas, and so much surpass all others in the World, that they abundantly deserve a larger account than can suite with the designed brevity of this Manual; however, they shall not be passed over in silence.

Nothing was ever devised more singularly beneficial to Gods Church, and Mans Happiness, than what our Ancestors have, to their eternal renown, performed by setling such vast Revenues, and erecting such admirable Structures for Learning, as our Universities do contain; and by providing thereby that Men of choice parts, after reasonable time spent in contemplation, may be called forth to Act and Practice in Church and State.

In the beautiful Fabrick of the Kingdom of *England*, the two Eyes are the two Universities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, those two Nurseries or Seminaries of Learning and Religion, which, for Number and Magnificence of richly Endowed Colledges; for liberal Stipends to all sorts of Publick Professors; for well furnished publick and private Libraries; for large Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities; for number, and quality of Students; for exact Discipline and Order, are not to be parallell'd in the whole World.

They were antiently called *Academies*, from a Grove so named near *Athens*, whither *Plato*, *Zenocrates*, and other Philosophers retired, for the Study of *Sciences*.

Of

Of latter times they have been ſtiled *Univerſites*. *A profeſſione Univerſalium Scientiarum & Artium liberalium.*

An Univerſity is now properly an *Incorporation* (under one Government) of many publick Schools, ordained eſpecially for the Study and Profeſſion of *Divinity*, *Civil-Law*, and *Phyſick*, and alſo of *Philoſophy*, and of other Liberal Sciences and Arts, as Handmaids to the former.

Univerſity of Oxford.

Oxford, *quaſi Ousford*, *Iſidis Vadum*, the name of the chief River whereon it is ſeated, or perhaps from *Bovis Vadum*, a Ford for Oxen to paſs through before the uſe of Bridges; as *Thracium Boſphorus*, ſignifying the like, is by the *Germans* called *Ochenfurt*.

It is ſeated at the meeting of two clear Fiſhy Rivers, in ſuch a healthy Air, and pleaſant rich Soil, that it hath antiently been called, *Belloſitum Bellaſis*, or *Beaulieu*.

It lies 51 Degrees, 42 Minutes Latitude, and about 22 Degrees Longitude, almoſt in the ſame Climate with that moſt antient famous City and Univerſity of *Athens*, that once fruitful Mother, and careful Nurſe of many Arts and Sciences, and beneficial Inventions.

Oxford was a place of publick Studies above 900 years ago, and much augmented (not founded) by the Learned *Saxon* King *Alfred*, hath been very antiently reckoned the *Second Univerſity* among the four principal of *Europe*, whereof the others are *Paris* in *France*, *Bononia*, now called *Bologna* in *Italy*, and *Salamanca* in *Spain*: and although *Paris* hath uſually been named in the firſt place, yet it hath been acknowledged to be *Oxonia Propago*; and if *Paris* for a time was more flouriſhing, yet ſince, in many reſpects, 'tis excelled by this of *Oxford*.

Oxford,

Oxford is an antient City, consisting of two sorts of Inhabitants, *viz. Students* and *Citizens*, living one amongst another, though wholly separate for Government and manners: for when former Kings of *England* perceived that they could not (as at *Paris*) be separated by a River, they thought best to disjoyn them, as much as might conveniently be, by Priviledges and whole manner of Government; so that there are not the same limits; for the University have them much larger; not the same stroke and authority of Justice, or power of Magistrates: for the Chancellor of the University, and in his absence his Vice-Chancellor is not only in place, but in all affairs of moment, (though concerning the City it self) superior to the Mayor of the Town.

Nor are they Governed by the same kind of Laws, for all Members of the University, are subject to the Vice-Chancellors Judicial Courts; which are ruled wholly by the Civil-Law.

Chancellor of Oxford.

Over the University, next under the King, is placed the fore-mentioned Magistrate, called the Chancellor; who is usually one of the Prime Nobility, and nearest in favour with the Soveraign Prince, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation, to continue *durante vita*, whose Office is to take care of the Government of the whole University, to maintain the Liberties and Priviledges thereof, to call Assemblies to hear and determine Controversies, to call Courts, punish Delinquents, &c.

High Steward.

This great Honour is enjoyed at present by *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Steward of the Kings Houshold.

The next in Dignity amongst the Officers of the University of *Oxford*, is the High Stewart, who is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved

proved by the University, and is also *durante vita*; whose Office is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in the execution of their Places; also to hear and determine Capital Causes according to the Laws of the Land, and Priviledges of the University, so oft as the Chancellor shall require him.

This Honour is held by *John* Earl of *Bridgewater*.

Vice-Chancellor. The Third is the Vice-Chancellor, who is yearly nominated by the Chancellor, and is commonly the Head of some Colledge: His Duty is in the Chancellors absence to do whatever almost the Chancellor might do if he were present. Moreover, he takes care that Sermons, Lectures, Disputations, and other Exercises, be performed; that Hereticks, Fanaticks, Nonconformists, Pandors, Bawds and Whores, *&c.* be expelled the University, and the converse with Students; that the Proctors and other Officers and publick Servants of the University, duly perform their duty; that Courts be duly called, and Law-Suits determined without delay: in a word, that whatever is for the Honour and Profit of the University, or may conduce to the advancement of good Literature, may be carefully obtained. The present Vice-Chancellor, is Dr. *Timothy Halton*, Provost of *Queens Colledge*.

Proctors. Fourthly, the two Proctors, chosen every year out of the several Colledges by turns, these are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after, and punishing all Violaters of Statutes, or Priviledges of the University, all Night-walkers, *&c.*

They

They have also the oversight of Weights and Measures, that so the Students may not be wronged.

They are at present Mr. *Halton* of *Queens*-Colledge, and Mr. *Oliver* of *St. Johns*-Colledge.

Next in order is the Publick Orator, whose business is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation, or Congregation: also at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make solemn Harangues, &c. He is now Mr. *Wyatt* of *Christ-Church*. *Publick Orator.*

There is the *Custos Archivorum*, or Keeper of Records, whose Duty it is, not only to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University, but also to be always ready to produce them before the Chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the said University. This Office is now in the Trust of Dr. *Wallis*. *Keeper of the Records.*

Lastly, Is the Register of the University, Mr. *Benjamin Cooper*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions, in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c. *The Register.*

Besides the fore-mentioned Officers, there are certain publick Servants of the University, called *Bedels*, from the *High Dutch Bitten*, or else from the *Low Dutch Bidden*, to summon, admonish, or pray; of these there are six, whereof three are called *Squire Bedels*, and carry large Maces of Silver Gilt; the other three are stiled *Yeomen Bedels*, and carry large Silver Maces ungilt. *Beadles.*

Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellor in Publick, doing what belongs to his Place, and at his Command to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison, to summon any, to publish the calling of Courts or Convocations,

vocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, or Lecturers to School, &c.

Upon more solemn times and occasions, there is a seventh, that carries in his hand a Silver Rod, and is thence called the *Verger*, who, with all the other six, walk before the Vice-Chancellor, and is ready to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

The Verger.

Other publick Servants of less note, shall be passed by.

Many Kings of *England* have been great Favourers of Learning, and esteemed it their Honour to give or enlarge their Priviledges of the Universities.

Priviledges.

By Charter of *Edward* the Third, the Mayor of *Oxford* is to obey the Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, and to be in subjection to him.

The Mayor, with the chief Burgesses in *Oxford*, and also the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, every year in a solemn manner take an Oath, given by the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Rights, Priviledges, and Liberties of the University of *Oxford*.

The Mayor.

And every year on the day of *St. Scholastica*, being the Tenth of *February*, a certain number of the principal Burgesses, publickly and solemnly do pay to each one a Penny, in token of their submission to the Orders and Rights of the University.

Priviledges.

No Victuals to be taken by the Kings Purveyors, within five miles of *Oxford*, unless the King himself comes thither.

King *James* of happy memory, honoured both Universities with the priviledge of sending each two Burgesses to Parliament.

It is none of the least Priviledges belonging to the two Universities, that they are subject to the Visitation or Correction of none but the King,

King, or whom he shall please to Commissionate.

By Charter of *Henry* the Fourth, it is left to the choice of the Vice-Chancellor, whether any Member in the University there inhabiting, accused for Felony or High Treason, shall be tryed by the Laws of the Land, or by the Laws and Customs of the University, though now, where Life or Limb is concerned, the Criminal is left to be Tryed by the Laws of the Land.

No Students of *Oxford* may be sued at *Common-Law* for Debts, Accounts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor, who hath power to determine Causes, to Imprison, as aforesaid, to give corporal punishment, to excommunicate, to suspend, and to banish.

Antiently in *Oxford*, as now in *Leyden*, and many other Universities beyond the Seas) the Students, without any distinction of Habit, lived in Citizens Houses, and had Meeting-places to hear Lectures, and Dispute. After that, there were divers Houses for Students only to live together in Society, (as now in the *Inns of Court*, and of *Chancery* at *London*) and those places were called either *Inns*, from the *Saxon*, or *Hostels* from the *French*, and at present are named *Halls*, where every Student lives wholly upon his own Charges, until divers bountiful Patrons of Learning, in their great Wisdom, thought best to settle for ever, plentiful Revenues in Lands and Houses, to maintain in Lodging, Diet, Cloaths, and Books, such Students, as, by Merit and Worth, should from time to time be chosen, and to settle large Salaries for Professors to instruct them, and for a Head to Govern them, according to certain Statutes and Ordinances, made by the said Patrons

Colledges and Halls

trons or Founders. And these are called Colledges, whereof the first thus endowed in *Europe*, were *University*, *Baliol*, and *Merton* Colledges in *Oxford*, all made Colledges in the Twelfth Century, after the Birth of Christ; although *University* Colledge hath been reckoned a place for Students, ever since the year Eight hundred seventy two, by the Royal Bounty of our aforesaid *Saxon* King *Alfred*, and was antiently called the *University Colledge*, where were divers Professors, and all the Liberal Sciences Read.

Of such Endowed Colledges there are in *Oxford*, Eighteen, and of Halls (where with the like Discipline, Students live upon their own Means, only excepting some certain Exhibitions, or annual Pensions, annexed to some one or two of them) there are Seven; of all which, the Names and Governors as they are at present, this is the true List.

The Colledges and Halls in Oxford, *with the Names and Titles of their respective Governours.*

The Colledges are Eighteen.

Christ-Church, L. Bishop of *Oxon*, Dr. *Fell*, Dean.
Magdalen Colledge, Dr. *Henry Clerk*, President.
New-Colledge, Dr. *John Beeston*, Warden.
All-Souls Col. Dr. *Thomas James*, Warden.
Merton Col. Sir *Thomas Clayton*, Warden.
Corpus Christi, Dr. *Robert Newlin*, President.
Queens Col. Dr *Timothy Halton*, *Provost*.
St. Johns, Dr. *Will. Levinz*, President.
Trinity Col. Dr. *Ralph Bathurst*, President.

Brazen-

Brazen-Nose Mr. ——*Mear*, Principal.
Oriel Col. Dr. *Thomas Say*, Provoſt.
Wadham Col. Dr. *Gilbert Ironſide*, Warden.
Lincoln Col. Dr. *Tho. Marſhal, Rector*,
Univerſity Col Mr. *Obed. Walker*, Maſter.
Exeter Col. Dr. *Arthur Bury*, Rector.
Baliol Col. Mr. *John Venn*. Maſter.
Jeſus Col. Dr. ——*Lloyd, Principal*.
Pembrook, Dr. *John Hall*, Maſter.

The Halls are Seven.

Magdalen Hall. Dr. *Levett*, Principal.
Edmond Hall, Dr. *Stephen Penton*, Principal.
Albon Hall, Dr. ——*Bourchier*, Principal.
New Inn, Mr. ——*Stone*, Principal.
Glouceſtr Hall, Dr. *Eaton*, Principal.
St. Mary Hall, Dr. ——*Crouther*, Principal.
Hart Hall, Dr. ——*Lanſye*, Principal.

Theſe Colledges have within their own Walls Lectures, Diſputations, all Profeſſions, and Liberal Sciences Read and Taught, and in ſome of them, Publick Lectures for all Comers, and large Salaries for the Readers; inſomuch, that they ſeem ſo many compleat Univerſities, and are not inferior to ſome, in our Neighbor Countreys. *Lipſius* (whoſe Teſtimony among the Learned is very conſiderable) ſaith of one Colledge of *Oxford* in his time, what might be ſaid of ſome others there, and in *Cambrige*, *Non credo in orbe terrarum extra Anglium ſimile eſſe, addam, aut fuiſſe: Magnæ illic opes & veſtigalia*, &c. *Verbo vis dicam, unum* Oxonienſe *Collegium* (*rem inquiſivi*) *ſuperat vel decem noſtræ*.

The

The Names of the present Professors and Lecturers in Oxford.

Regius Professor of *Divinity*. Dr. *Will. Fox.*
Margaret, Professor of *Divinity*, Dr. *John Hall.*
Regius, Professor of *Physick*, Dr. ——— *Luffe.*
Regius Professor of *Civil-Law*, Dr. ——— *Bourchier.*
Publick Orator, ——— Mr. *Wyatt.*
Regius Professor of the *Oriental* Tongues, Dr. *Samuel Pocock.*
Regius Professor of the *Greek* Tongue, Dr. *Levinz.*
Anatomy Reader, Dr. ——— *Luffe.*
Reader of *History*, Dr. ——— *Lamfire.*
Reader of *Natural Philosophy*, Sir *Thomas Millington.*
Astronomy Reader, Mr. *Edward Barnard.*
Reader of *Moral Philosophy*, Dr. *Baptist Levinz.*
Botanick Reader, Dr. ——— *Morison.*

The whole number of Students in *Oxford*, that live upon the Revenues of the Colledges, are about One thousand; and of other Students about twice as many; besides Stewards, Manciples, Butlers, Cooks, Porters, Gardeners, *&c.*

There were antiently in this University, before the Founding of Colledges, Two hundred *Hospitia Studiosorum, Inns, Hostels*, or Halls; and as *Armachanus* writes, there were Thirty thousand Students; and twenty miles round *Oxford*, were by the Kings of *England* set apart, for Provision in Victuals for this City.

The Discipline. The Discipline of these Colledges and Halls, is far more exact and excellent, than in any Foreign University.

Fifth

First, all that intend to take any Degree, are to take their Diet and Lodging, and have a Tutor constantly in some Colledge or Hall: then they are to perform all Exercises, to be subject to all Statutes, and to the Head of the House. Next, they are to be subject to the Chief Magistrate of the University, to perform publick Exercise, and to be subject to the publick Statutes thereof. They are to suffer themselves to be shut up by night in their several Houses. They are never to be seen abroad out of their Chambers, much less out of their Colledges, without their Caps and Gowns, an excellent Order, no where observed in Foreign parts, but in *Salamanca*, *Alcala de Henares*, called in *Latine*, *Complutum*, and the rest of the Universities of *Spain*, and in *Conimbra*, and *Evora* in *Portugal*. Their Gowns are all to be Black, only the Sons of the Higher Nobility are herein indulged; and all Doctors are honoured with Purple, or rather Scarlet Robes, which antiently were allowed only to Emperors or Kings; but now in *England*, besides the *King*, all *Peers* in *Parliament*, all *Doctors* in the *Universities*, all *Mayors* and *Governours* of Cities, and all the Principal *Judges*, are at certain times cloathed in Scarlet.

Degrees.

The Degrees taken in the *University*, are only two, *viz.* of *Bachelor* and *Master* (for so they are antiently called, as well in *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, as in the *Arts*.) At present, the Degrees in those three Professions, are called *Bachelors* and *Doctors*, only in the *Arts*.) *Bachelor* and *Master*.

The Act.

Every year at the Act, or time of compleating the Degree of *Master*, both in the three Professions and Arts, (which is always the Monday after the Sixth of *July*) there are (unless

some extraordinary occasion hinders) great Solemnities, not only for publick Exercises, but Feastings, Comedies, and a mighty Concourse of Strangers, from all parts, to their Friends and Relations, then compleating their Degrees, whereby, and by the set Fees, it usually costs a Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick, about One hundred pounds *Sterling*, and a Master of Arts, Twenty or Thirty pounds *Sterling*.

In these three Professions, and in the Arts, there proceed Masters, or Doctors yearly, about One hundred and fifty, and every *Lent*, about Two hundred *Bachelors* of *Arts*.

The time required by Statute for Studying in the University, before the taking of the forementioned Degrees, because it is much longer than what is required in any Foreign University, shall here be set down more particularly.

Batchelors of Arts, and Masters of Arts.

To take the Degree of *Bachelar in Arts*, is required four years, and three years more for to be *Master of Arts*.

The four Terms.

Now the year is divided into four Terms, the first begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 17th of *December*, and is called *Michaelmas Term*: The Second, called *Hilary* or *Lent Term*, begins the 14th of *January*, and ends the Saturday before *Palm-Sunday*: The third, called *Easter Term*, begins the 10th day after *Easter*, and ends the Thursday before *Whitsunday*: The fourth, is called *Trinity Term*, beginning the Wednesday after *Trinity Sunday*, and ends after the Act, sooner or latter, as the Vice-Chancellor, and Convocation think meet.

Doctor of Divinity.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Divinity*, the Student must necessarily, First, have taken the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and then after Seven years more, he is capable of being *Bachelor of Divinity*;

Divinity; and then four years more is requisite, before the Degree of Doctor can be had.

Doctor of Law.

To take the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*, the more ordinary way is, in three years after *Master of Arts*, one may be capable of the Degree of *Bachelor*, and in four years more of *Doctor of Laws*: the like for *Doctor in Physick*.

Exercises

The Exercises required for taking these Degrees, are many, and difficult enough; yet not such, but that may be performed in less time, by any Men of good abilities: But it was the Wisdom of our Ancestors, so to order, that before those Degrees were conferred upon any, and they allowed to practise, they might first gain Judgment and Discretion, which comes with Time and Years, and perhaps, that those of slower parts might, by Time and Industry, make themselves capable of that Honour, as well as those of quicker Abilities.

Magnificence of Oxford.

To speak now particularly, of the most magnificent and stately Publick *Schools* in *Oxford*, of the large Salary to each Publick *Professor*, of the most famous *Bodlean Library*, that for a Noble Lightsome Fabrick, number of choice *Books*, choice *Manuscripts*, diversity of *Languages*, liberty of *Studying*, facility of finding any *Book*, equals, if not surpasses, the famous *Vatican*: also the many other excellent Libraries belonging to the several Colledges. To speak of the curious *Architecture*, and vast charges of the *New Theater*, Fabricated by the most ingenious Sir *Christopher Wren*, at the sole Cost and Charges of the most Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the use of *Scholastick Exercises*, and of the most excellent *Printing-Presses* there. To speak of the Beautiful, solid *Stone Buildings*, *Chappels*, *Halls*, large *Revenues*, admirable *Discipline* of

Theater.

several *Colledges*, excellent accommodation for young *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen*, Helps, and Allowances for poor Scholars, *&c.* To describe the most delightful publick *Physick Garden*, abounding with variety of choice Plants, and surrounded with stately *Stone Walls*, at the sole Expences of the Right Honourable, *Thomas* Earl of *Danby*, would require another Volume.

Of Cambridge.

WHat hath been said of *Oxford*, the like may be said of her Sister *Cambridge*, which for *Antiquities*, Gracious *Priviledges*, Beautiful *Colledges*, large *Revenues*, good *Discipline*, number of *Students*, plenty of *Dyet*, and of all other things necessary for advancement of Learning, (if in complaisance she will at any time give place to *Oxford*, yet at the same time) will challenge Precedence, before any other University of the Christian World.

The University of *Cambridge*, in some few particulars, differs from that of *Oxford*.

The Chancellor of *Cambridge* (at present *Christopher* Duke of *Albemarle*) is not so *durante vita*, but may be Elected every three years, *aut manere in eodem officio durante tacito consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He hath under him a Commissary, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Priviledged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of Master of Arts, where all Causes are Tryed and Determined by the Civil and Statute Laws, and by the Customs of the University.

They have also a High Steward, chosen by the Senate, and holds by Patent from the University, is at present the Earl of *Craven*.

The Vice-Chancellor is at present Dr. *Nathaniel Coga*, Master of *Pembroke-Hall*: This High Officer is chosen every year, on the Third of *November*, by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colledges and Halls. Here note, That the Halls at *Cambridge* are endowed, and priviledged as the Colledges, and differ only in name. *Vice-chancellor.*

The two Proctors are chosen every year, as at *Oxford*, according to the Circle of Colledges and Halls: they are for this year, Mr. *John Perse Senior* Proctor, Fellow of *Peter-House*, and Mr. *Samuel Powles*, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall*. *Proctors.*

There are chosen after the same manner, two, called *Taxers*, who with the Proctors have care of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market.

The *Custos Archivorum*, or University-Register, is Mr. *Matthew Winne*. *Register.*

There are also three Esquire Beadles, Mr. *John Peck*, Mr. *William Worts*, Mr. *Hugh Martin*; and one Yeoman Beadle. *Beadles.*

This University, for the encouragement of Students, hath also divers Priviledges Granted by several Kings of *England*. Every *Michaelmas* day, the Mayor of the Town of *Cambridge*, at the entrance into his Office, takes a Solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve the Priviledges, Liberties and Customs of this University. Moreover, on Friday before *St. Simon and Jude*, at a *Magni Congregatio*, in *St. Maries Church*, allotted for the Assembly of the whole University, the Mayor brings with him two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two of every Parish, to take their Oaths *Priviledges.*

before the Vice Chancellor, for the due search of Vagabonds, suspected persons, &c. At the same time are sworn Fourteen Persons for the University, and Fourteen for the Town, to look to the Cleansing and Paving of the Streets.

Courts. The University hath also a Court-Leet, held twice every year, wherein are presented all Nusances, &c.

In *Cambridge* there are no unendowed Houses appointed for Students, as is in *Oxford*, and the Houses endowed, are no more than Sixteen, but those generally so large, that the number of Students, is commonly little different from that of *Oxford*.

A Catalogue of the Colledges *and* Halls *in the University of* Cambridge; *with the Names of the present Masters of each of them.*

St. Peters Colledge, Dr. *Joseph Beaumont*, D. D.
Clare Hall, Dr. *Samuel Blythe*, D. D.
Pembroke Hall, Dr. *Nathaniel Coga*, D. D. Vice-Chancellor.
Corpus Christi Colledge *alias Bennet* Col. } Dr. *John Spence*. D.D.
Trinity Hall, Sir *Thomas Exton*, L. L. D.
Gonvile and *Caius* Col. Dr. *Robert Brady*, M. D.
Kings Col. Dr. *John Coppleston*, D. D. the Provost.
Queens Col. Dr. *Henry Fane*, D. D.
St. Katherine Hall, Dr. *John Echerd*, D. D.
Jesus Col. Dr. *William Saywel*, D. D.
Christs Col. Dr. *Ralph Cudworth*, D. D.
St. Johns Col. Doctor *John Gower*, D.D.
Magdalen Col. Dr. *Humphrey Peachel*, D. D.
Trinity Col. Dr. *John North*, D. D.

Emanuel

Emanuel Col. Dr. *John Balderſton*, D. D.
Suſſex and *Sidney* Col. Dr. *Minſhal*, D. D.

The Names of the preſent Publick Profeſſors in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

KIngs Profeſſor in Divinity, Dr. *Joſeph Beaumont.*
Lady Margarets Profeſſor in Divinity, Dr. *Ralph Widderington.*
Profeſſor in the *Civil-Law*, Dr. *John Boord.*
Profeſſor in Phyſick, Dr. *Robert Brady.*
Publick Orator, Mr. *John Billers.*
Mathematick Profeſſor, Mr. *Iſaac Newton.*
Hebrew Profeſſor, Dr. *Ralph Cudworth.*
Greek Profeſſor, *Benjamin Pulleyn*, D. D.
Arabick Profeſſor, Dr. *Edmond Caſtel.*

Degrees at *Cambridge* are uſually taken as at *Oxford*, except in Law and Phyſick, whereof, after ſix year they may take the Degree of *Bachelor*, and after five years more, that of *Doctor.*

The Terms. In *Cambridge* the *Lent-Term* begins the 13th of *January*, and ends the Friday before *Palm-Sunday*. *Eaſter-Term* begins the Wedneſday after *Eaſter-week*, and ends the week before *Whitſontide*. *Trinity-Term* we have none at *Cambridge*, for from *Eaſter* to the Commencement, is but one Term with us. *Michaelmas-Term* begins the 10th of *October*, and ends the 16th of *December.*

Commencement. The firſt Tueſday of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, there called the Commencement, wherein the Maſters of Arts and the Doctors of all Faculties compleat their Degrees reſpectively; and the *Bachelors of Art* do theirs in *Lent*, beginning at *Aſhwedneſday.*

Cambridge lies in 52 Degrees, and 20 Minutes *Northern* Latitude.

Both these Universities are placed two easie days journey from the Capital City of *London*, and about the same distance from each other.

These are the two Glorious Fountains of Learning, to the Fame whereof, Forreigners come on Pilgrimage to offer up Honour and Admiration; and yet, even these had lately been like to be dried up, by the over-heated Zeal of some ignorant Fanaticks.

These are the chiefest Store-houses of Lettered Men, which send forth yearly a great number of Divines, Civilians, Physicians, &c. to serve all parts of this Kingdom.

rincipal hools of gland.

To supply these great Storehouses, there are in several parts of *England*, *Grammar-Schools*, whereof the principal are *St. Pauls*, *Westminster*, *Winchester*, *Eaton*, *Merchant-Taylors*, the *Charter-house*, all richly Endowed, to maintain Masters, Ushers, and a certain number of Scholars; so that a Child, once admitted into these Schools, if he become capable, may at length be preferred to be a Scholar, or Fellow in some Colledge of one of these Universities, and will want little or no assistance from his Parents, all his lifetime after.

hools.

Besides these, there are of late *Grammar-Schools*, Founded and Endowed, in almost every Market Town of *England*, wherein the Children of the Town are only to be Taught *gratis*, without any other allowance. But in the multiplying of these Schools, it may be doubted, whether there appeared not more Zeal than Prudence; for the Parents of such School-Boys, not able to advance them to the Universities, all the rest, besides Reading and Writing, becomes useless; and the Youths by Eight or Ten years

years lazy living, rendred unapt for the labour, belonging to the more profitable Plough, and beneficial Manufactures, usually turn either Serving-men, or Clerks to Justices or Lawyers, whereby they learn much Chicanery, they become cunning Petty-foggers, multiply Law-Suits, and couzen their Countrey: or if perhaps they are set to Trades, the little smattering in Learning, got at the *Grammar-School*, renders them commonly proud, stiff-necked, self-conceited, unapt to be governed, apt to embrace every new Doctrine, Heresie, Schism, Sect, and Faction: or in case their Parents are able to put them to the University, yet for want of sufficient maintainance, and residence there, they get only to be half-Learned, and thereby a propensity to Preach Faction, Sedition, and Rebellion, to seduce those that are more ignorant than themselves, as was evident in our late unhappy Troubles, where it was observed, that the Seducers were generally such, as had been from those *Market-Latine-Schools*, advanced to be either Commoners or Servitors, for a short time in the University, (and not Fellows of Colledges) and the Seduced, ordinarily such as from these Schools became afterwards Shop-keepers or Petty-foggers. If such had been endowed with more, or perhaps with less knowledge, they had probably been much more Humble, Loyal, and Obedient to their Governours, both Civil and Ecclesiastical: And therefore the late King of *Spain*, consulting with his ablest Counsellors of State, for a general Reformation of Matters, that were found, by experience, to be inconvenient and prejudicial to his Kingdom, after mature deliberation came to this resolution, That amongst other abuses, the great number of Countrey *Grammar-Schools*

should, by a solemn *Prematica*, or *Ordinance* be diminished, and the Childrens time better employed at Manufactures, Trades, Husbandry, &c. Besides, upon serious consideration, it will be found, that *England* is over-stocked with Scholars, for the proportion of its Preferments, and for its employments for Lettered Persons, whereby it comes to pass, that too many live discontented, longing for Innovations and Changes, and watching for an opportunity to alter the Government both of Church and State.

England the best Ordered State in the World

Thus the Reader hath had a small Map of a huge Monarchy, the most just and easie that ever any People lived under, and many ways more happy than that which the great and good States-man, *Philip Comines*, so much admired in his days, when he declared (after he had much commended the Policy of the *Venetian* Common-wealth) that amongst all the Seigneuries in the World, *England* was the Countrey where the State was best ordered, and where there was the least violence and oppression upon the People.

And although the past State of *England*, immediately before the late mischievous Rebellion, may be said to be in some few circumstances, more happy than the present State, as in a general conformity to the Religion established, &c. Yet as that State surpassed the Felicity of all the States both Antient and Modern, in the whole World; so that the Present State of *England* doth in divers considerable circumstances, surpass even that State; considering amongst other things, that since His Majesties Restauration, by his transcendent Goodness, we have had, or at least now have, No more *Tenures in capite*; No more *Purveyances*; No more denial of *Habeas Corpus*; No more *Unreasonable Protections for Debts*;

Debts; No *Illegal Impositions* or *Taxes*; No *Forced Benevolences* or *Loanes*; No *Monopolies*, or *unbeneficial Projects*; No *Forced Billeting of Soldiers*; No *Coals*, and *Codull-Money*; No *Forced Knighthoods*; No *Ship-Money*; and of late few or no Taxes at all: So that it may be said of this Kings Reign, perhaps more justly, than that of King *Solomon*, 1 Kings 4. and 25th Ver. *And* Juda *and* Israel *dwelt safely every Man under his Vine, and under his Figtree, from* Dan *even to* Beersheba, *all the days of King* Solomon.

Of the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, &c.

A Brief Account was intended to be given of all the rest of His Majesties Kingdoms, Dominions, Countreys, Territories, Plantations, and Places, which shall be reserved for another opportunity: only at present, *mantiss à loco*, shall follow a Catalogue of all the Governors, constituted by His Majesty in Foreign Parts; together with all the Ambassadors, Envoyes, Residents, Consuls, and Agents, at this time employed abroad.

Scotland. After *England*, the antient Kingdom of *SCOTLAND* hath the precedence, the chief Governor whereof, under His Majesty, is the Lord HIGH COMMISSIONER of *SCOTLAND*, who, by that Title, enjoys the ordinary Power and Authority of a Vice-Roy, and is at present His Royal Highness, *JAMES* Duke of *YORK*, who hath all along, until his late Happy Return into *England*, executed the same, to the general satisfaction of that whole Nation.

eland. THe next is the Kingdom of *IRELAND*, the Governor whereof is his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*, who by the Title of Lord-Lieutenant, is as Vice-Roy of *IRELAND*, and lives with more Splendor and Grandeur, than perhaps any other Vice-Roy of *Europe*; which Government now, during his said Graces stay here in *England*, and till his return thither, is committed by the King, to the charge of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Arran*, his Grace's Son, who is the present Lord Deputy.

Other

Other Dominions belong to the King of *England*, which either for number of People, or large extent, may as well deserve the name of Kingdoms, as divers Countreys which under the King of *Spain*, have long enjoyed that Title, as *New-England*, *Virginia*, *Jamaica*, &c. but our Kings have never affected those swelling Titles.

Of Jersey *and* Guernsey.

THe next and neareſt are His Majeſties two ſmall Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, lying near the Coaſts of *France*, with two leſſer, *Alderney* and *Serke*, being the only Remains of the Dukedom of *Normandy*, now in His Majeſties poſſeſſion, in both of which, generally, is ſtill retained the French Tongue.

Jerſey, the biggeſt of the two, though not above Five or ſix and thirty miles in compaſs. is a moſt fertile Soil, producing all kinds of Grain, and ſeveral ſorts of good Fruit, eſpecially Apples, of which they make great quantities of Cider; 'Tis well ſtockt with Cattle, particularly Sheep, furniſhing the Inhabitants with great ſtore of fine Wooll, which imploys moſt of the Poor in making Stockings, chiefly ſent over into *France*, their neareſt Market. His Majeſties Governor here, is that experienced Soldier, Sir *John Lauiere*, who reſides in *Caſtle-Elizabeth*, a ſtrong Caſtle, ſeated on a Rock, which Commands the Harbor.

There are Three Companies of Foot at preſent here, the firſt is the Governors own; the other

other two are Commanded by Major *Henry Boade*, the Deputy-Governor, and Captain *Charles Manwayring*.

For the *Civil Government* of this Island, the Principal Officer next to the Governor is the Bayliffe, Sir *Philip Cartret*, and under him are Twelve Justices or Jurats, who with the Bayliff, Administer Justice, and determine all Causes and Controversies, of above the value of One hundred Crowns: Other Petty Matters are decided by one of those Justices. They can Appeal to *England* to the King and Council. The best Seat in the Island, is *St. Antaine* belonging to Sir *Philip Cartret*.

The Island of *Guernsey* lying about Twenty miles distant from the former, is well defended with Rocks as that also is, and is not much less in quantity, but is somewhat inferior in the richness of the Soyl, which hath this rare quality, That it nourishes no venemous Creature in it. Both of them are furnished with great variety of Fish. The pleasanteſt Seat in the Island, is *de Granges*, belonging to——

The Right Honourable *Christopher* Lord *Hatton* is His Majesties Governor here, who hath three Foot Companies under his Command; the first of which is his own, the other two belong to Captain *George Littleton*, the Deputy-Governor, and to his Lordship's Brother Captain *Charles Hatton*.

The Government is in all respects like that of *Jersey*, by a Bayliff, who is Sir *Edmond Andros*, and Twelve Justices or Jurats. They have also the same Appeal to *England*, to the King and Council.

Ha

His Majesties City and Garrison of TANGIER *in* AFRICA.

TANGIER, Antiently *TINGIS*, was a considerable City, and Principal Colony of the *Romans*, as by some of the Remains of its former Greatness and Magnificence are now to be seen; particularly, the Ruines of a stately *Aquaduct*; the several Medals found in the Earth, and other Monuments of Antiquity there; From this City the whole Province took the Name of *Mauritania Tingitania*.

'Tis commodiously situate in *BARBARY*, at the Mouth of the *Streights*; and has this convenience, That from thence is surveyed that whole In-let into the *Mediterranean*, from one Shore to the other, as well the *Spanish* as the *African*; so that no Ship can Sail in, or out, without being discovered; and from whence we may have the opportunity, and advantage of Attacking our Enemies, as they pass by us.

After this important Place had been possessed by the *Portugeses*, for almost the space of Two hundred years, it was delivered up to His Majesty upon His Marriage with the Queen, as a part of her Dowry; and it has ever since been esteemed very considerable for its Situation, not only for the advantages we have from thence, of annoying our Enemies, and the shelter there for our Merchants on all occasions;

caſions; but alſo for all the conveniencies of Trade in general with other Nations, which is the Life of Ours; inſomuch, that His Majeſty has been at a conſtant great charge ever ſince, in Building of a large Mole, which when finiſhed, will make us able to Command the whole *Streights Mouth*: He has alſo kept a conſiderable Garriſon in it, to preſerve it againſt the continual attempts of the *Moors*. But as that judicious and experienced Sea-Commander, the late Earl of *Sandwich* was wont to ſay, *Could* TANGIER *be Wall'd and Fortified with Braſs, it would eaſily repay the Expence.*

Now after the late vigorous and chargeable War, wherein His Maj-ſties Forces there, have ſo bravely and ſucceſsfully acquitted themſelves (notwithſtanding all diſcouragements) we have gained ſuch Credit, and there is ſo good an underſtanding between His Majeſty, and the Emperor of *Morocco* and *Fez*, by the Ambaſſies from on both ſides, that an advantagious Peace is Concluded and Ratified which is wiſhed may be of a long continuance. And as the late Expreſſion of this Ambaſſador was to a Great Perſon of this Kingdom; *That this Amity between His Majeſty of* Great Britain, *and the Emperor his Maſter, was as yet but like a Child in its infancy; but be hoped, that as it advanced in Age, it would increaſe in ſtrength, till it attained to a Perfection, and would ſo continue, betwixt the two Nations to perpetuity.*

The *Civil Government* of this City is like that of one of our Corporation-Towns here in *England*, by a Mayor, Aldermen, and a Recorder. The preſent Recorders Name is—— *Horſenel*, Eſq;

A List of His Majesties Forces that are now remaining in TANGIER, *this present Month of* June, 1682.

His Majesties Governour of this City and Garrison, is his Excellency Colonel *PIERCY KIRKE*; who by the same Patent under the Great Seal, is also constituted Vice-Admiral of the Coasts there.

There is a Batalion of the Kings Guards of Foot, Commanded by Col. Sackville. *The Captains Names are,*

CAptain *Bowes*, Capt. *Fortrey*,
Col. *Talmiche*. Capt. *Kirke*.

Colonel Kirke *the Governour, his own Regiment of Foot.*

The rest of the Officers are,

Lieutenant-Colonel *Boynton.*
Major-General *Lesley.*

Capt.

Capt. *Giles*,
Capt. *St. Johns*,
Capt. *Ely*.
Capt. *Row*,
Capt. *Geo. Wingfield*,
Capt. *Barber*,
Capt. *Matthews*,
Capt. *Char. Wingfield*.
Capt. *White*,
Capt. *Talbot*,
Capt. *Mohune*,
Capt. *Chantrell*,
Capt. *Guy*.

Colonel Trelawny *his Regiment of Foot*,
Lieutenant-Colonel *Churchil*,
Major *Richard Pope*.

Capt. *Tiffeny*,
Capt. *Trelawny*,
Capt. *Fox*,
Capt. *Griffin*,
Capt. *Southcutt*,
Capt. *Hastings*,
Capt. *Chivers*,
Capt. *Stroud*,
Capt. *Savill*,
Capt. *Ancesley*,
Capt. *Russel*,
Capt. *Culliford*,
Capt. *Rooke*.

The Right Honourable the Lord Dumbarton, *his Regiment of Foot.*

Sir *James Hacket*, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major *Archibald Duglas.*

Capt. *Melvill*,
Capt. *Murrey*,
Capt. *Robert Duglas*,
Capt. *Barckley*,
Capt. *Monroe*,
Capt. *Urquhart*,
Capt. *Lundy*,
Capt. *Forbus*,
Capt. *Lauder*,
Capt. *Colegrave*,
Capt. *Rollo*,
Capt. *Courtney*,
Capt. *Hume*,
Capt. *Porrees*,
Capt *Moncriefe*,
Capt. *Calfield*,
Capt. *Preſton*,

Captain *Hodges* Captain of a Company of Granadiers.

There are alſo Four Troops of Horſe, Commanded by

Capt. *Langſton*,
Capt. *Neatbye*,
Capt. *Mackenny*,
Capt. *Coye*.

In

In *Guinea* His Majesty hath——

His Majesties Territories in *America*.

Of His Majesties Territories in America, *these are the present Governours*, viz. *in*

New England,——*Cranfield*, Esq; Governour.

Virginia, The Right Honourable, *Tho.* Lord *Colepeper*, Governor, and Sir *Henry Chichely*, Deputy-Governor.

Maryland, The Right Honourable *John* Lord *Baltimore*, Governour.

Jamaica, Sir *Thomas Lench*, newly gone to succeed the Right Honourable *CHARLES*, Earl of *Carliſle*, who was late Captain-General, under whom Sir *Henry Morgan* was Lieutenant-General, and Sir *Francis Watſon*, Major-General.

Barbados, Sir *Richard Dutton*, Kt. Governour.

Bermudos, Sir *Henry Heydon*, Governour.

New-York, Sir *Edmond Andros*, Governour.

The *Leeward-Islands*, viz. *St. Christophers*, *Nevis*, *Montserat*, *Anguilla*, &c. from *Porto Rico* to *Guadalupa*. } Col. Sir *William Stapleton*, Captain-General, and Chief Governour.

Newfound-Land, ———

Carolina, ———

Pensilvania, Mr. ———*Penn*.

Presidents in the *East-Indies* are at

Bombaan ———

Fort St. Georges, Mr. *Gifford*.

Surat, Mr. *Child*, lately gone, and Mr. *Rolt* returning home.

Bantam, Mr. *oyer*.

A List of His Majesty of Great Brittain *His several Ministers now Residing in Foreign Courts; with their respective Characters.*

IN *France*, *Richard*, Viscount *Preston*, Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Spain*, Sir *Henry Goodrick*, Kt. Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Sweden*, *Philip Warwick*, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Denmark*, none since the late Lord *Bodmin*, deceased.

In *Portugal*, *Charles Fanshaw*, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

At *Constantinople*, *James* Lord *Chandois*, Ambassador.

In

In *Holland*, *Thomas Chudleigh*, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

In *Flanders*, Sir *Richard Bulstrode*, Kt. Resident.

At *Florence*, Sir *Thomas Dereham*, Kt. Envoyé Extraordinary.

To the Elector of *Saxony*, Princes of *Lunenburg*, and of *Brunswick*, the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, and the Hans Towns. } *Bevil Skelton*, Esq; Envoyé Extraordinary.

To the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and at the Conference at *Francfort*. } *Edward Poly*, Esq; Resident.

His

His Majesty of Great Britain *His Consuls in several parts of the World for the* English *Nation.*

Portugal.

Lisbonne, ——*Maynard*, Esq; and is Consul-General for all other Ports in *Portugal.*

Spain.

St. Sebastian, Mr. *Morgan.*

Sevilla, *St. Lucar*, *Ayamonte*, &c. *Thomas Rumbold*, Esq;

Cadiz, and *Porto de Santa Maria*, Sir *Martin Westcom*, Kt.

Malaga, *Gibralter*, &c. *Richard Pendarvis*, Esq

Alicant

Alicante, *Thomas Jeffreys*, Esq;

Carthagena, Mr. *Henry Pettit*.

Barcelona, *Signior Domingo de Roca*.

Canaries, Mr. *Richard Owen*.

France.

Bayon, Mr. *John Westcomb*,

Marseilles, Mr. *Robert Lang*.

Italy.

Genoa, Mr. *John Kirke*.

Legorn, Sir *Thomas Derebam*.

Naples, Mr. —— *Davies*,

Messina in *Sicilia*, Mr. *Thomas Ball*.

Venice, Mr. —— *Hobson*.

Turkey.

Zante, Mr. *Pendarvis*.

Smyrna, Mr. *William Raye*.

Aleppo, Mr. *Gamaliel Nightingale*.

Tripoly in *Syria*. Mr. *Peter Vander Driesche.*

Cyprus, Mr. *Balthazar Sarvan.*

Africa.

Alexandria in *Ægypt*, Mr. *Browers.*

Tunis, Mr. *Francis Baker.*

Argiers, Mr.———

Tripoly in *Barbary*, Mr. *Richard Baker.*

A List of the Foreign Ministers at present residing in the Court of the King of Great Britain.

France, Monsieur *Berillon*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *France*.

Spain, Don *Pedro Ronquillos*, Knight of the Orders of *Alcantara*, and *Calatrava*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *Spain*.

Savoy, The Count *de Pertengue*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *Savoy*.

Holland. The *Heer Van Zitters*, Ambassador in Ordinary from the States-General.

Morocco, *Hamet Ben Hamet Ben Haddu Ottor*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Morocco* and *Fez*.

Russia, *Peter Iwanowitz Potemkin*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Ctzar, or Emperor of *Moscovy* and *Russia*, lately returned.

Bantam, *Keay Nabee Naia-wi-praia*, Ambassador Extraordinary from *Sultan Abdulcabar Abulnazar*, King of *Suro-soan*, formerly called *Bantam*: This is the Principal. The other Ambassador is, *Keay Nabee Fah-Sedana*.

Empire of *Germany*. The Count *de Thun*, Knight of *Malta*, Envoyé Extraordinary from the Emperor.

Portugal, Don *Joseppe de Faria*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Portugal*.

Denmarke, Monsieur *Lenté*, Envoye Extraordinary from *Denmarke*.

Sweden, Monsieur *Lyomberg*, Envoyé Extraordinary from *Sweden*.

Venice, *Signore* —— *Vignola*, Resident from *Venice*.

Holland, The Heer *Van Beuningen*, Envoyé Extraordinary from the States-General.

Florence, *Signore Francisco Terrieſi*, Resident from the Great Duke of *Tuscany*.

Cologne, Monsieur *Gloxin*, Resident from the Elector of *Cologne*.

Genoa, Signior *Carlo Ottone*, Agent from the Republick of *Genoa*.

Poland, The Sieur *Van Laer*, Agent from *Poland*.

Flanders

Flanders, Don *Manuel de Fonseca*, Resident from the Governor of the *Spanish-Netherlands*.

Don *Felipe de la Guerra*, Consul from *Spain* for the Merchants.

To be added to *Page* 240. of the Second Part of this Book.

Of the Excize-Office.

THere are by Commission under the Great Seal of *England, Governors of the Excize* of *Beer* and *Ale*, Appointed by the King, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, who receive the whole produce of the *Excize*, and pay it into the *Exchequer*; and are Judges of the Differences between the Kings Gagers and the Brewers; for which they receive 500 *l. per annum* each, and are obliged by Oath, to take no Fee nor Reward, but from the King only.

The Names of the said Commissioners are,

Sir *Denny Ashburnham*,

Francis Parry, Esq; late His Majesties Agent in *Portugal*.

Major *Robert Huntington*,

Charles Davenant, Doctor of Laws.

Capt. *Edmond Wingate*.

From these there lies an Appeal to other Commissioners, called the Commissioners of *Appeal*, who are Four, *viz.*

Sir *Paul Neal*, Kt.

Charles Fanshaw, Esq;

——— *Dodington*, Esq;

Mr. ———

The

The Salary to each of these is Two hundred pounds *per annum*, each.

The Head Office of *Excize* is in *Broadstreet*, and the Jurisdiction of the Commissioners is in all *London*, and Ten miles about.

The *Excize* is at present under Farmers and Managers, who agree to pay the King a certain sum of Money yearly for it, and are accountable for the Overplus.

The Chief Manager and Farmer of the *Excize*, is *George Dashwood*, Esq;

The great First Rate Ship which was built at Chatham, *is now Launched, and called the* BRITANIA.

Postscript.

Postscript.

THe Reader may take Notice, if in these Treatises any Error be discovered, That the Author desires the same may be razed and obliterated. And if any Reader will be so courteous as by Letter, or otherwise to inform the Author, Printer, or Publisher, what reasonably ought to be Corrected, Altered, Added, or left out; his Information will be very thankfully received, and his desire fulfilled in the next Edition.

FINIS.